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Moshe Dayan gives Bonn a piece of his mind

Vever has a friendly foreign states-man given Bonn auch an unmistak-able verbal drubbing as Israel's Moslie Dayan last week.

Hamburg, 11 December 1977 Sixteenth Year - No. 817 - By air

Bonn had still not recovered its com-posure after President Sadat's visit to Jesalem the previous weekend; it took

is medicine a little helplessly.

Israel end Egypt, erstwhile mortal foes, now plan to negotiate their own settlement of the Middle East conflict. Somehow this is hard to reconcile with the hitherto accepted view of world affairs as seen from Bonn. It is certainly the first time this coun-

try's foreign policy objective of keeping one stap ahead of world affairs has so clearly been called into question.

This desire to adapt in advance to anticipated trends played a leading role in Ostpolitik, Bonn's policy towards the Esstern Bloc in the late sixties and early

It has also been applied to other parts ol the world including, for instance, South Africa.

In Southern Arnea Bonn is banking on its conviction that the only way to deal with the major conflict that is brewing between black and white is to adjust in good time to developments that are decined inevitable.

On his visit to Bonn Mr Dayan pressed home the advantage afforded by the encounter between President Sadat and Premier Begin to demonstrate that there are other visble ways to conduct foreign

policy.

He also took the opportunity of telling this country, as a leading member of

IN THIS ISSUE

HOME AFFAIRS Party-political mateisa retses prospect of new alignments

TRADE Gett sounds pessimistic nota on free trade prospects

MOTOR TRADE Volkswegen record bound in unprecedented boom

TECHNOLOGY Meteosat meintains space age weather vigil

the European Community, to hold fire in future with Ita premature advice.

Bonn, he told his hosts, has been anything but an sbie advocate of the Israell cause. Why did this country, unlike the United States, vote in favour of a UN resolution anticipating an outcome to peace talks that was clearly to Israel'a disadvantage?

"Is that the gospel as far as you are concerned?" Mr Dayan countered on

being reminded that the concept of a Palestinian national home had been coined by President Carter.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Egypt, he noted, advocates a Palestini-an Stata and an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, whereas Israel continues to oppose both demands

Yet the two countries proposed to negotlate with one snother and sound out s compromise or bridge of some kind or other - and to meet at the confcrence table without fulfilling prior conditions.

The leeway open to negotiations must not, Bonn was firmly told, be rendered even narrower than it already is by anticipating what may or may not be deemd a desirable outcome This country, Mr Daysn advised, must

content itself with recommendations of a general nature and not try "to solve problems by itself and tell us what we ought to be doing." Both President Sadet and the Israeli

government, he claimed, had been taken sback by the US attempt to reactivete the Soviet Union on the Middle East mare American policy with the

Israel's Foreign Minister did not go so far as to say that US and Soviet declara-tions on the Middle East had run counter to joint Egyptian-Israeli interests or given rise to shared feelings of anxiety.

President Sadet, he nonetheless felt emboldened to state, now wants to negotiate the terms of a peace treaty directly with his erstwhile adversary rather than await the outcome of the Geneva

Having been so frank about the two sides in the Middle East going it alone In their efforts to arrive at a peace settlement. Mr Dayan was no less outspoken about recognition of the PLO as spokesman for the Palestinians.

"We have no Intention," he commented, "of sitting at the same table as Peter Hopen

S PD chairman Willy Brandt, Bonn be conferring with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow on 16 December.

Mr Brezhnev, who has been due to

revisit this country for the past eighteen

months, is not now expected in Bonn

before next spring.

According to an SPD spokesman de-

talls of Herr Brand's stopover in Mos-cow are shortly to be finalised

The Social Damoeratie leader will be

Herr Brandt and Mr Brezhnev will

presumably be discussing the Soviet lea-

der's forthcoming visit to Bonn, disar-

flying via Moscow to Tokyo whre ha la due to chair a 17 December meeting of

(Bremer Nachrichten, I December 1977)

Brandt to meet Brezhnev

Iteltan Premier Giulio Andreotti conferring with Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt et

Back to serenity for ties with Italy

Tutheir customary serenity after a tempestuous interlude prompted by the escape from a military hospital in Rome

of former SS officer Herbert Keppler.
Chancellor Schmidt and Premier Andreotti, who met in Valeggio, near Verona, on 1 December, cordially testified to the end of a lengthy trough of low

Ties had already taken a turn for the better, with German misdeeds, actual and imaginary, no longer occasioning

indignant headlines.

Economic and social problems have returned to the fore, exerting their pressed fabric of Italian society.

Giulio Andreotti sounded the right note with his comment that "we must look to the future, not forgetting the past but not allowing it to predispose us either."

He and Herr Schmidt were nonethe-

mament, further progress on detente and at the North-South telks between industrialised and developing countries.

Brandt to try and clear the air in prepa-

no doubt attach special importance to

Berlin and the MBFR talks in Vienna,

At the recent Social Democratic party

conference in Hamburg Chancellor

Schmidt reiterated his eager sattleipation

talks will result in progress at the Vien-

of the Soviet leader's visit. Helmut Schmidt likewise hopes that

na troop eut conference table.

which are making little headway at pre-

ration for Mr Brezhnev's visit. He

Commantators also expect Willy

less glossing over the immediate past in claiming that recent discord had been sounded solety by peripheral elements.

Many prominent public figures, not to

C 20725 C

mention most leading newspapers, made common cause against Bonn In the Kannler affair.

Not by any stretch of the imagination can people and opinion-mekers such as these be deemed peripheral elements in a democratic country such as Italy.

The excitement has since subsided and Italian newspapers now cover events in this country as objectively as they do goings-on in Britain, France or the

It is only fair to add that Italian publie opinion was rightly indignant when leading politicians in this country took it upon themselves to comment in publie on how Italy might be better govern-

Gradually the Italian public are coming to realise that Germans may issues such as law and order without neecssarily deserving suspleions ol a Nazi

resurgence.
This country too would do well to stop and think. Trenchant foreign critieism of goings-on here, especially when they edmit of comparison with the Nazi em, cannot simply be dismissed with a wave of the hand or a comment to the effect that people should mind their

In Italy all shades of political opinion from Liberals to Communists are united in their support of the erstwhile Resia-

What is more, the Italians are temperamentally disposed to countenance in-dividual freedom to an extent that in this country would be considered tantamount to chaos.

If these lessons have been learnt, then

Continued on page 4

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Arms race increasingly futile

No one will have foreseen nearly thirty years ago that Nato and the Warsaw Pact would still be going atrong a generation later, armed to their deter-

Even after eight years of detente an end to the bloc system remains the most distant of prospects.

Contrary to expectations in some quarters East-West tatks in the detente era have ted not to a relaxation of military and diplomstic cohesion within the two blocs; consolidation would be the

In military terms neither side can defeat the other. Imbalances may constantly recur but are offset on both sides by

The East, for instance, may retain nunicrical superiority in tanks but this is offsel by the swift expansion of Nsto's anti-tank weaponry.

The latest commensurate development is that Nato's aerial defences are to be modemised to counter the Warsaw Pact threat, while a distinctly less sanguine view is now being taken of Soviet naval expansion over the past fifteen years.

in the nuclear sector, on the other hand, America's technological auperiority la so great that it threstened to put paid to the Salt and MBFR talks.

In the conduct of foreign policy individusi Nato countries have always retained more leeway than their Eastern Bloc counterparts, but since 1966 consultations among Nato govarnments

have grown increasingly sophisticated. Coordination of polleies pursued by the fifteen member-governments repreaented on the North Atlantic Council has proved ao successful that the West

Bonn is anxious to incorporate in the final document at the Belande con-

farence a number of specific Improve-

The proposals on which this country

is said to be particularly keen include

reductions in passport facs, swifter pro-cessing of applications to reunite divided

families and facilitate East-West mar-

riages, cuts in compulsory foreign ex-

change transactions for visits to relatives

on the other side of the Iron Curtain

technical improvements in commercial

facilities and a better teleprinter net-

time next year with a view to improving

ments in East-West ties.

tage-taking.

scema to have been the principal bene-ficiary of the Holsinki Agreement.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Moscow may have first mooted a conference on security and cooperation in Europa but over the past couple of years the West has really gone to town on Basket Two, the human rights package at Helsinki.

There have been times when both the United States and other Nato countries have not taken thair consultation agreements too seriously, but success at the CSCR conferences in Geneva Helsinki and Belgrade has been most encourag-

Smaller Nato countries are well aware that if they were to pull out of the North Atlantic pact they would forfeit both information and an opportunity to bring influence to bear on the course of world affairs.

On the other side of the ideological divide everyone in Eastern Europe apprecistes that a modicum of social and economic devistion from the Soviet model will only bo permitted on the understanding that membership of the Warsaw Pact remains unquestioned.

Social change in a number of Eurocan Nato member-countries la s distinct possibility but increasingly unlikely to lead to a break-up of the North Atlantic pact.

Eurocommunism is increasingly part-ing company with the Eastern Bloc brand of Communism. In a bid for electoral support it is obliged to embrace the Western tradition of individual free-

The arms race has brought neither of the two sides superiority in any sector. It has not brought them any other adventage either.

The other side's military might and its potentiat as a political thumbscrew are far too great for either aide to give unlisteral disarmanient serious conside-

Both blocs have proved ao durable that the two sides seem to be srriving at the conclusion that the time has come to take the Salt and MBFR tatks serious-

(Frenkfurter Rundschau, 86 November 1977)

Willy Brandt names member HHOME AFFAIRS of North-South commission

Willy Brandt, whose speciality de-tente must surely be, is to make a further sortie into world affairs sa chairman of an independent commission on international development issues.

He agreed to chair the commission in Sentember and has now sunounced the names of his fellow-members.

The commission will, Social Democrat Brandt hopes, contribute towards a policy of balance and regulated coexistence

Herr Brandt, who certainly knows his way around East-West affairs, has untertaken to devote much of his prestige and working day to an attempt to help solve the North-South conflict.

He is on record as calling the North-South conflict "the social issue of the late twentieth century." As in his Ostpolitik he has been advised by Roon Bahr.

This is the point at which comparisons can no longer be drawn. Chairman Brandt and his North-South commission will enjoy no executive power and no negotistion brief. They will rely on political and specialist prestige.

Early this year Robert McNamara, pre-

sident of the World Bank, first suggested drafting compromisa proposals to ease the bottleneck of North-South The upshot is Herr Brandt and his

commission who will spend an estimated eighteen months compiling a report. What effect the report will have remains to be seen.

Willy Brandt himself would be more than satisfied if the commission's work merely succeeded in bringing about a peaceful change in the character of the conflict

This will undoubtedly entail hard work and the continual exercise of powers of persuagion, these being virtually the sum total of the commission's atock in trade.

Bonn plans in Europe Institutionalised, It would nonethelesa like to see progress on multila-

the first round of Belgrade talks, which have now been concluded.

Contrary to Eastern Bloc Intentions the implementation of the Helsinki sehas been discussed in detail, with due sttention being paid to human

The Soviet threat to walk out of the Bonn is also to auggest hosting s actentific gathering to ba held some conference if further mention were made of buman rights has turned out to be a mere bluff.

This country has no desire to see the

East-West scientific cooperation, Cooperation between Common Mark-The Federal government attaches speet and Nato member-countries has been cial importance to a reference in the smooth and auccessful, this country fins! document to bids to proscribe hosfeels. There have been no clashes of opinion within the West, progress being Whether any or alt of these objectives

coordinated and roles altotte will be attained is as yel a matter for In the second stage of the Belgrade conjecture, according to a member of nference 81 proposals for inclusion in the Bonn delegation the final document have been tabled for The final round of negotiations is cersideration, with one third each baing tainly expected to prove extremely aubmitted by the East, the West and the

tough, but this country will endeavour to combine a resolute at and on the issues If Stage Two and the final drafting at stake and moderation in the choice of session fail to arrive at specific improvements Bonn feels a clear mention must be made of who is to blame for

In an Interim review CSCE experts in Bonn concluded on .29 November that the West has reason to be satisfied with Belgrade 'package'

Delegates from this country feel it to be highly unlikely that the Beigrade conference will be brought to a conclusion before the end of this yesr. It is aure to last until the end of January at

The West, it is noted, is by no means committed to conclude the proceedings on 15 February, and since the conference can only be concluded by mutual agreement it is in a position to influenco deadline

Members of the Bonn delegation have particularly welcomed the close ties with the conference maintained by the Bundestag. All three parliamentary parties have sent delegations of their own to

The human rights documentation compiled by the CDU/CSU, Bonn's Christian Democrat Opposition, has been checked by the Foreign Office and used as background materiat by the conference delegation. Bernt Conrad (Die Welt, 80 November 1977)

Conference on Security and Cooperation

Bonn is accordingly prepared to agree to further follow-up conferences, the next of which could conceivably be held in 1980 or thereshouts

Malta, Madrid and Vienna have all applied to host the next conference. The Eastern Bloc would prefer Vienna, the

take stock of the Betgrade talks.

There is such a variety of interest only between industrialised and in ing countries but also between fire and the very poor that compromis posals are by no means tied to in

What is more, a large number it ganisationa are already concerni development and aid. They are but be auspicious of the noting motives.

Herr Brandt has tried to offer suspicion in advance by means in aultations, particularly during his to New York for the UN General Ap-

Witly Brandt is, moreover, firmha vinced of the possibility of transfer diametrically opposed clashes of inc into long-term interests held in a

This optimism is reflected in the temational composition of his the member commission, which will backed by a ten- to twelve-mas based in Geneva. Commission members will meet

cautious conservatives such as Bin Edward Heath and ex-President Etz Frei of Chile to militant prouva Abdiatis Al-Hamad of Kuwal : Shridath Ramphai of Guayana. They will have to put their heat:

gether. We witt know the oulcome: eighteen months from now at the me

(Deutsches Afigemeines Somupli 4 December if

Vietnam aid pact to include West Berlin

Vietnamese government delq A is currently in Bonn to age that terms of an eid agreement it must, Bonn insists, include West Bar Provided Hanol agrees to the insion of West Berlin in an agreement with the Federal Republic of Gent. the draft could be ready for initially by the New Year, according to a W sman for the Economic Cooperate Ministry.

The spokesman atressed that Bot will remain adament on the inclusion West Berlin in the agreement - 1 per on which Vietnam has already indicate readinesa to make concessions.

The Vietnamese delegation is head Nguyen Van Kha, Premier Pho by Nguyen Van Kna, riomand sil spend ten days in this country.
(Die Welt, 29 November 191

The German Tribune

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Party-political malaise raises prospect of new alignments

sbout the founding of a fourth, a fifth or even a aixth would-be major political party in this country.

What would happen if such a party,

or such parties, were to be founded? There is clearly coasiderable discontent in and with the present party landscape.

Leading members of Franz Josef Strauss's Bavarlan CSU keep reminding their partners in the CDU of a conference decistoa, later reversed, by the terms of which the Christian Democrats' Bavarian wing decided to go it

The CSU wants the CDU to start thinking now about strategies which will win them both the next general election.

"Red Jochen' Steffen is moving further and further away from the SPD of which he was once such a prominent member in Schleswig-Hoistein and on the SPD's national executive. He ts toying with the ides of a "socistist alter-native" which would include among its members such prominent figures as Gouter Wattraff, Oskar Negt, Martin Niemölter and Hetmut Gollwitzer. The names of Rudi Dutschke and Wolf Biermann have also been mentioned in this connection.

The Bundesverband Bürgerinitiativen Unweltschutz (Federal Association of Citizens' Action Groups against Envi-ronmental Pollution) is considering wi-Jening its programme so that it could take part in the next general election as an ecological party.

There is little doubt that things are moving on the party-potitical scene und that cornerstones are being shaken, even if things have not yet gone beyond the theoretical to the organisational alage.

Does this mean that there is a kind of ubterranean continental drift going on which could represent a serious challenge to the four established parties which have, up to now, been considered

At first sight this question appears surprising if not wholly out of place in the wake of the SPD and FDP party conferences. Have not Social Democrati leaders in Hamburg and FDP teaders in Kiet shown that they are capable of hotding their respective parties together?

Left-wingers In both parties were warned by Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Otto Graf Lambsdorff that they will have to toe the time if the coalition par ties are to hold on to the reins of go-

Itas the Left not accepted these sdmonitions with its tail between it its

Certainly, the Bonn government can now govern. The Social and Free Demoeratic coatition has moved rather more towards the centre and thereby gained

Yet to conclude from this improved yet to conclude from this point to be onproblematic and that the SPD and FDP with be able to work together harmoniously until 1980, 1f not longer, would be premature, It could even be dangerous, bordering on self-dalusion.

1. It cannot be dealed that both SPD and FDP have achieved a greater degree of integration, but they have done so at

here has been much talk and apeculation over the last few months bout the founding of a fourth, s fifth upper limit, and secording to a number of progressives in both parties conference decisions showed that this limit has already been reached, then integra-

tion is sgain in jeopardy.

2. The Social and Frea Democratic coalition government now has more room for manocuvre in its practical politics, because the SPD and the FDP party-political conferences have not tied the coalition down to a specific course of action on matters such as stomic energy, economic growth and unemployment. This lack of a clear-cut programme cannot blind us to the existence of serious problems for which sdequate solutions have yet to be found,

3. The room for munoouvre the go-vernment has won may be enough for day-to-day political work. Yet the government is dependent on Bundesrat cooperation in a number of key areas and ultimately this means it is dependent on the CDU/CSU Opposition, which has a majority in the Bundesrat.

This means that compromises will have to be made which will put the loyalty of the coalition parties to severe tests in the future. 4. Mitch, it accordingly fullows, will

depend on the kind of pulleles the govern-ment pursues in these circumstances. If the government's ability to justify policies rationally and politically falls below a certain level the authority of both the Bonn government and the SPD and FDP will be in danger and their support among the general public will also dec-

Loss of contour, inability to solve the main political problems, lack of planslbility and credibility of government de-cisions could combine to create a social and psychological climnte which would favour the foundation of new parties.

On the other hand, cross-section surveys carried out by Mannheim psephologist Professor Wildemann and Election Research Group Indicate that the opposite is the case.

A number of interesting facts and perspectives emerge from this poll for the Bonn Opposition in general and for Opposition leader Helmut Kohl in par-

Only one in five CDU/CSU voters gave Helmut Kohl top marks in this SONNTAGS BLATT

poll, held in October before the successful Mogadishu rald on a hijacked Lufthansa jet, whereas half the SPD supporters questioned gave Helmut Schmidt

and FDP came joint second with 93 per cent each and the CSU came third with 82 per cent.

judged positive even by supporters of other parties and every third CDU/CSU voter judged the SPD to be positive, in the case of the CSU the picture was very different.

CSU chairman Strauss was given minus five, the lowest mark, by one in three SPD voters and one in five IDP auppor-

Several conclusions can be drawn from this poll. One is that Helmut Kohl has not managed to establish his claim to leadership even within the ranks of the CDU/CSU. This is the only conceivable explanation for his noor showing.

own voters are satisfied with the Bonn Opposition's performance also speaks porters were salisfied with their parties nerformance.)

The fact that the standing of the FDP is so high, even among non-Liberal voters, shows that its coalition with the SPD in Bonn and with the CDU in Lower Saxony and the Saar has done it no harm, it therefore has no reason to consider a change of coalition.

response of SPD and FDP voters to Franz Josef Strauss shows that the CDU and CSU with Herr Strauss have little room for manoeuvre when it comes to possible coalition permutati

Given all these factors, the CDU and the CSU might be well advised to fight separate campaigns in the 1980 general election and then join fores to defeat

The SPD achieved the best result of - 96 per cent of SPD voters judged their party's performance positive. CDU

But whereas the FDP was mainly

Eighty-five per cent of SPD voters and 68 per cent of FDP voters judged the CSU to be negative to very negative.

The fact that only 58 per cent of his against him. (Eighty per cent of SPD supporters and 75 per cent of FDP sup-

Furthermore, the extremely negative

Strauss lashes out at Schmidt

CISU party chairman Franz Josef Schmidt of "moral and intellectual confusion and aberration." In an article in Bayernkurier, the CSU weekly, on 30 ember Harr Strauss says that the public know that "this Schmidt, who wants to give lessons on political style, has about ss much right to do so as a night-club owner has to preach on

Herr Strauss was referring to the Chancellor's remark that he was sick and tired of the CSU leader's habit of lavishing praise on foreign dictatorships on the one hand and continually criticising our own democratio system on the

her. Herr Strauss addresses the Chancellor

directly and, referring to his Chilean visit, writes: "If you were to use the high Intelligence so often attributed to you to get a true picture of the facts in Chile, you might begin to understand that you simply cannot afford to white-wash revolutionary Marxists and to describa soldiers, who may have thair fautts but are setting on tha wishes of parliament, as criminals."

The CSU leader goes on to say that Schmidt of all people, "who also has a political past to overcome," should beware of playing the part of a teacher of morals. Helmut Schmidt, he says, is like a."cowboy who always shoots from the the target."

There are at least five good reasons for such a twofold strategy and the fact that Herr Strauss has chosen to stand for Bavarian state prime minister indicates that the strategy may even have entered

the Social and Free Democratic coall-

its first phase: i. Helmut Kotil could get rid of sn awkward rival for the teadership of the CDU/CSU, Franz Josef Strauss is a man who is capable of severely denting Herr Kohl's image and leadership at any time - as his journey to Chile, words of praise for the Pinochet regime and his slamming of the CDU economic policy

paper demonstrate all too clearly.

2 Without Herr Strauss and the siiiance with the Bavarian CSU, pressure for unity within tha CDU, which has been partly responsible for a blurring of the Opposition tine in the Bundestag, would be reduced, and increased presaure could be brought to bear on the

3. As Bavailan Premier, tierr Strauss would be holding state office for the first time since 1969. This could limit his destructive potentiut, though it would give him plenty of opportunity to cultivate his political profile in the Bun-

4. Even if the CSU gave up its plans to campaign throughout the country as a fourth party, this would not prevent it from declaring Franz-Josef Strauss the CSU's candidate for the Chancellorship in Bavaria. Assuming that the CDU and CSU won the election, Koht and Strauss would then linve to work this problem out in coalition acgotiations after the

5. If, for reasons of nolicy or personality, the CIDU/CSU could not form a coalition or if their joint majority were not enough to form a government, a CDU without their Strauss would be in s better position to form a coalition with the FDP or the SPD.

Apart from the open question of whether the CDU/CSU would win or lose more votes by such a double strategy, an operation of this kind would be unpopular and potentially dangerous for

reasons of State. Any such strategy would undermine the two-party system we have had in

this country for the last thirty years. On the other hand, there is no denying that the party-political alternatives this system offers at the moment have seen far better days. What other expla-nation is there for the general dissatisfaction with the parties inside partia-

ment and out? Another point worth noting is that from the election of Konrad Adenauer in 1949 to the election of Willy Brandt, the first Social Democratic Chancellor, twenty years later the CDU were the

main governing party. main governing party.

This is a very long time and such predominance is unhealthy in a partiamentary democracy, it could well be that the
SPD/FDP coalition night: remain in government for eleven years, or evon fif-

teen, if they won the next election. Meantime, the people of this country are increasingly dissatiafied with the Siste and with the political parties. Partly because of the pressures for party unity in Bonn, this country's political system is showing signs of petrifsction.

A fourth party, which would perhaps a followed by a fifth and then a sixth, could liven up; the political scens and give minorities more sny, It would argave minorities more say, it would arguably be a relurn to the traditional German party, system, though this does not mean that Bonn would go the same way ss Waimer. Dirk Barendamin

(Deutsches Attgemeines Sonningsbiatt, 4 December 1977)



SECURITY

Stammheim suicide threats not taken seriously

week before the aulcides of urban Ensalin and Jan-Carl Raspo in Stammheim gaol, Stuttgart, a police expert ond a psychiatrist wamed the prison authorities that the Bander-Meinhof prisoners sulcido threets ought to be taken senously. The prison suthorities chose not to hecd these warnings.

This emerges from evidence given to the Stuttgart state assembly committee of onquiry set up to eatablish what happened at Stammhelm by psychiatrist and senior prison doctor Helmut Henck and police superintendant Alfred Kraus of the terrorist squad at the Bundeskrimi-

nalami, or Federal CID.

Herr Klaus, who has been working in the anti-terrorist department since 1973 and had several talks with the prisoners during the contact ban, attached considerable importance to Baader's warning that the prisoners would make "an irre-versible decision in hours or days."

Sulcide threats by Baader-Meinhof prisoners recur constantly. When Gudrun Ensslin and others were on hungerstrike, a circular was found in which she sold there would have to be one death every three weeks "until the solitary

confinament stops."
Referring to his talk with Baader on October 8 in which the guerilla leader threatened to commit suicido, Klaus said: "This was the first time i thought

he really meant it." ... It-was clear-to him that suicide "was at least a serious option" if outside ef-He knew that the contact has had been broken several times and ossumed that the prisoners would be able to communicate with one another.

Supt. Klaus odded that the prisoners were in an "extreme situation" in which the only alternatives were freedom or death. It was obvious they would have wanted to oct collectively. This is why Herr Klaus considered these sulcide threats "a more resi danger than previ-

Ties with Italy

Continued from page 1

the recriminations of recent months will not have been exchanged in vain.

Helmut Schmidt and Giullo Andreotti, who elready held each other In high esteem, have got to know each other even botter. Six hours spent talk-ing in private is a tong time for busy

The outcome was nothing spectacular, mind you. Herr Schmidt found words of praise for his host's aucceasful anti-inflationary measures.

Signor Andreotti in return called on firms in this country to stap up investment in Italy.

The tenor of this encounter between the two leadors is for more significant than the four simultaneous bomb mids on offices of German companies in Rome. Four may seem a large number but the bomb-throwers have never been more than poripheral elements in the broader context of Italian society, represonting no one spart from their own small groups of political extremists.

Horst Schlitter (Kölner Stedl-Anzeiger, 8 December 1977)

Alfred Klaus conceded that he had found no evidence of suicidal intentions

Baader criticised the brutality of the Lufthanss hijschers and Klaus believed there was a "certain amount of aincerlty" in his criticism.

Klaus described the suicides as o "Isst stand." He said they were s sign for the prisoners' conrades to take up and coninue the struggle outsido.

Prison doctor Helmut Henck said that he realised there was an acute danger of suicide when he spoke to Raspe on October 6. Raspe was obviously depressed shout the contect ban and hinted at the

Resne was usually distant and composed and this sudden change led him report to the prison governor that Respe was in "an extremely depressive state" and was "clearly prepored to commit suicido."

This was followed by the unhelpful proposal that the prisoner should be put padded cell.

Dr Henck strongly denied prison records stating that the general opinion in the prison was that for the time being nothing could be done. He said he had several times complained about the prison authorities saying "I don't know who takes decisions here" and "I can find no excuse for this negligence."

Dr Henck went on to say that at the end of September he had suggested the prisoners be split up and sent to different prisons to prevent them from taking collective ection. He had received no

reply to this proposal.

At the beginning of August, independent doctors had said that the prisoners had "a death wish brought about by despair." Two days later, Raspo talked of the possibility of a collective

When Baader talked of the same possibility on October 10, Dr Henck took the two threats very seriously. He thou spoke to the prison governor ond mentioned suicldo threats by Gudrun Ensslin, to which the governor replied that he (Henck) should not "talk of the de-

. Cross-examinotion of Dr Henck and of Willi Reuschenbach, head of the pri-son department at the Ministry of Justicc, revealed that Dr Henck was isolated within the prison because his views clashed with those of the prison sutheri-

Herr Reuschenbach asid that be had been opposed to the special treatment given to the Bsader-Meinhof prisoners whereas Dr Henck hod inisted that they were medically necessory.

On several occasions Dr Henck criticised the prison authorities' attitude to and treatment of the prisoners ("I consider the psychiatrist, and not lawyers, to bo the best person to decide in theso

Helmut Honck had several times angrily complained that Stammhelm "was a complete washout and not a prison." Horst Bubeck, chief warder in the der-Meinhof section of the prison, said that the hole in Baador's cell discovered some time ago was not a hiding

place for a gun. According to Herr Bubeck the hole was caused by a hook on the bed frame rubbing against the wall. This hole was immediately plastered up to prevent Beader from contacting Gudrun Enselin, who was in the next cell.

(Süddeutsche Zeilung, 38 November 1977)

Stammheim gad

Rölner Stadt-Uniclor

The Baader-Meinhof inmale of Stammheim gaol, Stuttgat, an obviously well armed. A consideral amount of explosives, detonator a two revolvers have been found.

The third gun, another revelve, discovered recently by specialists in Baden-Württemberg state CID wich gether with explosives experts from h Federal Border Patrol, sre now pain down the cell walls. Andreas Basder and Jan-Carl Ro-

shot themselves with the first two ga Guntram Palm, who becams Bid Württemberg Minister of Justice ste Traugott Bender's resignation, sole walls and floors to be removed after first finds in the prison. This will the about fourteen days at least. Discrey public four days after it was found.

The revolver was in a cell which it been used for a while by Helmut Pobl was transferred to Stammhela's July on medical advice. He was so tenced to five years' imprisonment 1976 for membership of a terrorist an spiracy and is now in prison in lite-

in mid-August Pohl and three after prisoners who had been transferred from Hamburg were removed from Stame heim after a scuffle with prison warden

(Kölner Stedt-Aneziger, 23 Novembr 1971)

Arms search at TRADE

Gatt sounds pessimistic note on free trade prospects

C att, the guardian of free world trade, of previously unimpeded world trade future. In its latest annual report, Gatt DM65,000 million and DM110,000 milemphatically warns that proressure in many member nations has reached such proportions as to seriously jeopardise international trade as current-

Granted, there is still a certain consensus at international conferences that a relapse into protectionism must be evented come what may tt is generally ogreed that a possible worldwide desion must not be permitted to lead to a general trade war.

Says Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president of the EEC Commission: verbal fight egainst protectionism is frequently at odds with both reality and the numerous ettempts at curtailing free International trade."

Herr Haferkamp's experience is now being confirmed once more by Ameri-ca's efforts to curtail steel imports from lapan end Europe.

But notwithstanding all solemn decla-

rations, the European Community, too, s onything but innocent on this score. The Brussels Commission has for years been pursuing an extremely protectionist agricultural policy; and only last July, yielding to French pressure, it agreed to extend curbs on textile imports, unilaterally decreed by Paris, to the whole of

There can be no disputing that the in close to thirty years of prosperity sfter the Second World War would not baye been possible had world trade not rid itself of the destructive ties of chauvinism end protectionism that reigned supreme in the tlurtles, as pointed out in Gatt Study No. 5, due to be publishcd shortly.

But even so, advocates of a liberal trade policy are hard-pressed to preserve and structural adaptation.

The authors of the study therefore in no way find it surprising that today, "in the face of the worst economic crisis in forty years, efforts at still further reducing trade barriers are not only flagging; voices calling for more protectionism are in fact becoming touder and touder."

But so far most governments have withstood pressure exerted by lobbies and various interest groups, and only in isolated cases have there been serious breaches of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Even in the United States, where the

Says Oliver Long, sccretary-general of Gett: "Up to now we lisve had noither a general relapse into protectionism nor is there any immediate danger of such a

disaster taking place."

Nevertheless, Mr Long calls for utmost vigilance, pointing out that there have been repeated overt and covert infringements of Gatt regulations since 1974 which, occording to Gatt atatisticlans, have given rise to a situation in which between three and five per cen-

lion) are now hampered in one form or

But major trade impediments have so far been prevented because memories of escalating trade war during the prewar Depression are atill with us. As a result, the weak spot where the dam gave way in the thirties is still being closely watched.

But this general vigilance has been unable to prevent the dyke from being severely eroded in two other spots.

There is for instance the stiempt to circumvent Gatt regulations by the expedient of, while not imposing selective import curbs, nevertheless inducing trading partners to impose "voluntary" ex-

This "orderly marketing" (as it is cuplicmistically called) or "organised liberalism" does not formally violate international agreements, thus making it diffi-cult for those affected to retaliste by imposing restrictive measures.

But in all other ways such practices have the same negative effects on exporters and consumers as do conventional Imports restrictions - snd like the latter they contribute nothing towards climinating the roots of the crisis. Thus for instance, having in 1975 un-

dertaken to curb their steel exports, to the European Community, the Jspanese in the very same year stepped up steel exports to the United States by 35 per This not only put their European competitors in a spot where the Amen-

can market is concerned, but also gave rise to a violent resction in the United The result was that, having last year already imposed import quotas for spe-cisl steels, the United States is now

threatening to impose similar restrictions on steel imports in general. The latest annual report of Gatt illustrates how dangerous it can be to at-tempt to help an ailing industry by curbing supply and raising prices by sdmi-

nistrative measures. The report says: "The connection between protective measures for one in-dustry and the loss of jobs in another becomes particularly conspicuous when

the 'protected' product constitutes a major cost factor for other industries."

Steel, the price of which is now being manipulated by the EEC Commission as well as by individual governments, is a good example. Gatt therefore points out, and rightly so, that there is an irreconcilable conflict between the attempt to improve the steel industry's profits and efforts to promote industry in general.

The second - and hitherto bsrely recognised - danger confronting global division of labour is that traditional protectionism is being replaced more and more by subsidy messures.

Since many governments, bearing in mind their international ohligations and the disastrous consequences of thirties-style protectionism, are wary of direct trade restrictions as a means of protect-ing siling industries, they are more and more providing them with various subsidies as a means of survival.

And since no country can stand by idly while domestic industry is put out of the running by less efficient but more heavily-subsidised competitors abroad, a breskneck subsidy race is now in progress in msny sectors of industry.

One of the most telling examples in this connection is the shipbuilding industry. The Shipbuilders Association, lamburg, terms the subsidy edge enjoyed by foreign yards one of the major reasons for the malaise besetting domestic

In order to keep domestic yards, which had to lay off 5,000 workers in the first ten months of this year, above water, Bonn Transport Minister Kurt Gscheidle promised to increase this year's promotional programme for the shipbuilding industry to DM450 million. This would enable the yards to build 165 merchant vessels at a discount of 175 nor cent.

Moreover, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation is providing another DM140 million for the export of ships to developing nations. Additional assistance is being provided by the coastal states - Lower Saxony, Bremen, Hsmburg and Schleswig-Holstein.

But even such joint efforts cennot guarantee the survival of shipyards in this country as long as other shipbuild-ing nations subsidise their yards even

British yards have just landed a Polish order for 24 ships worth £115 million. This was only possible because the British government was prepared to pay £25 million in subsidies.
In the final analysis this means that

Poland will in future be able to compete with British slilpowners by using sliips for which more than one-fifth of the cost has been financed by the British

taxpayer.
The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Paris, has recently demonstrated to the major shipbuilding nations that this pointless competition could easily cost them more than DM200,000 million in the next seven years, not counting aub-aidies that might become necessary in order to alleviate the consequences of auch a policy.

The Shipowners Associetion is already,

in its annual report for 1977, lamenting the fact of excess ahipping copocities throughout the world. "Measures to reduce tonnage," says the report, "cannot keep pace with new construction by an embattled shipbullding industry."

in other words, what has been built up via government subsidies must now climinated by means of financial incentives to commit ships to tho breaker's ysrd.

This support for businesses in dire straits, which has slso been endorsed by the Born government in its latest subsidies report ("largely for Isbour market reasons"), has already led to worldwide distortions in other sectors of the eco-

nomy.

Thus for instance, the general man-sger of the Iron and Steel Manufacturers Association, Herbert W. Köhler, Isments: "The German steel industry, which is the most productive in Europe might be forced to implement the most stringent curtailment of its production capacity."

The reason for this is that Italy's and

Britain's steel industries are nationalised and that their losses are offset by government funds, while France end Belgium are also pumping enormous amounts of money into their ailing steel

The desperate situation of domestic steel concerns is to no mean extent due to the fact that modemisation and streamlining have, in the past, been prevented through state intervention in order to "preserve jobs." As a result the steel giants heve been particularly hard hit by the worldwide crisis in their in-

dustry.
In order to prevent the German steel industry from being dislodged from world markets by more generously subsidised competitors ebroad, end In order to prevent thousands of redundancies, North Rhine-Westphalle's Social Democrats, led by State Prime Minister Heinz Kühn, would like to assist the steel concems by means of a subsidy to ease the burden of bank interest. A coke aubsidy

Is also under consideration.

President Carter would also like to provide millions of dollars in subsidies in order to help America's ateel industry

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, speaking to works council members in the Ruhi aroa, warned that such subsidies first tax revenue before the State can lend a helping hand."

But even so, he intends to discuss with stell managers and union bosses how this particular industry, struggling to bold its own in the worldwide subsidies race, can be kept on its feet.

Aid to compositors by foreign vernments, above all in Italy where

Alleged terrorist Verena Becker on trial in Stuttgart

he triat of 25-year-old telephonist Varena Becker by the Fifth Senate of the Supreme State Court bea begun st Stammhelm, Stuttgart.

Miss Becker is occused of the sttempted murder of aix policeman at the time af her arrest in Singen, near the Swiss border, on 3 May of this year. She is olsa charged with membership of a terrorist conspiracy led by former lawyer Siegfried Hasg.

The Haag Gang is believed to be responsible for the murders of state prosecutor Siegfried Buback, Frankfurt ban-Jürgen Ponto and industrialist Honns-Martin Schlever, Verena Recker is so secused of robbery.

Verena Becker was arrested with Gonter Sonnenberg, who is believed to bo one of the murderers of Siegfried Buback. A women in a café phoned tho police thinking that Sonnenborg was Knut Folkerts (sinco arrested in Utrecht). Verens Beckar and Günter Sonnenborg immediately opened fire when police appeared on the scene.

Sonnanberg was shot in the head and has since been given nauro-surgicel and psychiatric trastment. Ho is not yat in a fit state to appear in court, and so will be triod separately. Verena Becker was only shot in the foot and has now recovered.



Versna Becker

(Photo: Sven Simon)

The police did not realise bow dangerous Verena Becker was for some time. She first appeared on their wanted lists after the attack on the British forces' yaeht club In Gatow, Berlin, on 2 February 1972, when a bomb hidden in a fire extinguisher exploded, killing boat-builder Herr Beelitz, Miss Becker

In 1974, she was sentenced to n years imprisonment for her part in to Berlin attack and in six bank robbin She emerged as a hard-core member of the 2 June terrorist movement when he name appeared on the list of prises to be released in exchange for kidning ed Berlin CDU leader Peter Lorenz. Verena Becker was released and flow to South Yomen along with four other prisoners. Police assume that Becker vs.

visited e guerilla training camp in South Yemen in auttumn 1976. The exact nature of Haag's conti tions with this Arab State only became clear after Becker and Sonnenberg and arrested in Singen, where they were proably both trying to escape over the Ses

The two had travelled to Singer on the express train from Essen. A few of previously, Verena Becker had been sed in Zürich, where sho had hird ast brought back a car.

Vereno Becker is also occised disking part in the murder of state processors Bubock. This, however, is not part of the control of the Stammheim trial.

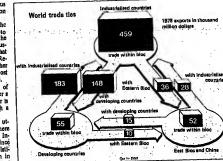
The main proceedings have bee scheduled to last fifteen days. Thirty in witnesses and eight experts are to produce the state of the state o

The accused a defence counsel, Hels Funke, has already criticised the confor trying to cram the proceedings such a short opace of time.

Jorg Bischol (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 Nover

"reoctivated" by Siegfried Heag when h

President has for years been subjected to massive pressure by industry (be it the shoe manufacturers or the motor indus try or what-have-you), demanding that be curb imports from the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and other countries by imposing restrictions, most such attacks have so far been repulsed.





'Five Wise Men' forecast slow growth next year



Our economists are clearly womed. Only last year optimism was still the keynote of economic research insti-tutes' reports and the Bonn government's council of economic odvisers, dubbed the Five Wise Men.

But now, with winter upon us, pessi-mism prevails. The repeated necessity in recent months to amend forecasts ond not to the battar - has taught our economic crystal ball gazars a lesson.

So it is not surprising that the forccasts of the economic research institutes ond the Five Wise Man for next year anticipote o very cautloue three-per-cent growth rate. The growth rate in 1978 would thus be the same as that of 1977. which was a disappointing year.

There can be no doubt that the fore-

casts have become more realistic; they are once more geared to realities rather than to wishful thinking.

Orders are slow coming in, production capacities are unutilised, profits ere etag-nating or indeed diminishing. All these have lately become factors with which economista havo to reckon.

There is an air of heiplessness permeeting their work. Thus for instance as a basis for future, more accurate, forecasts - the economists would dearly like to know why their handwork went awry and how much of a role internalional conditions have played.

Reticence with regard to private investments is particularly puzzling in this context. The public at large is still awaiting clarification whether reluctance to invest is due to inadequate demand, to pessimism about future sales, to inadequate utilisation of production capscity or to unastisfactory development in the production cost-profit ratio.

Our experts have taken a relatively easy way out by saving that a sound economic policy must be effective aven If short-term economic forecasts prove

wrong.

This is rather reminiscent of a dog chasing its own tail aince any sound poticy presupposes as accurate data and forecasts os possible.

And yet the latest report presented by the Five Wise Men is, spart from e cauvelopments, rather optimistic in its basie tenor. There ean be no doubt that this report contains same remarkable nointers for the government's economic

According to the Five Wise Men. fiscel palicy with ils numerous tax packages, booster shota and budgetary pro-grammes totalling more than DM20,000 miltan hes reached the limits of the

It is now up to the parties to collective bargaining, the Five say, to contrib-ute their share. This is advice which has given rise to heated disputes and which rejected out of hand by the trade

But the arguments put forward by the onomists are so convincing that it ahould prove difficult to come up with iogical counter-arguments — and this applies ebove all to the much-vaunted

Income theory with regard to wages.

Argue the Five Wise Men: "tf wage increases and the added production costs they entail are passed on to prices they not only reduce the added purchasing power of wage earners but also diminish the hitherto existing purchasing power of those whose incomes are independent of wages, such as old age penaloners, and as such they must of necessity wee-

Even those who would like to brush aside as a would-be cure-all the recipe put forward by the Fivo Wise Men will find it hard to come up with convincing arguments against the recommendetion that wage deals for next year should strictly orlantate thamsalves to produtivity increases.

But the position of the experts along the lines of the formule "full employ-

ment through more State and less work" if Implemented would reduce unemployment only temporarily.

The proposals of the Five Wise Men, on wage increases, are in keeping with the ideas of the employers, thus making them practically unacceptable to the trade uniona.

But in the final analysis the trade unione will have to come to terms with the foct that sensible wago deals (after years of the very opposite) are gradually becoming essentiat - especially where future employment is concerned.

Moreover, with the cost-of-living increases having slowed down very considerably, the trada unions heve been deprived of an important ergument in support of demonstrative wage increases.

The parties to collective bargaining should now perheps really give the advice of the Five Wise Men a try, Perhaps they could conclude wage deals with review clauses which would enable them to get together with management the effecte.

There is yet another important aspect to be borne in mind. During the first ten months of 1977 the value of the deutschmark on foraign exchange markets has risen by 9.1 per cent compared with the aame period last year. While this is generally in keeping with the gradlent of inflation and thus

relatively unproblemetic, the deutachmark has nevertheless undergone a fairly considerable revaluetlon in real terms by virtue of production costs.

The Five Wise Men expect that this effective revaluation of the doutschmark will continue in 1978. This is yet another reason to exarcise maximum restraint in the forthcoming wage negotia-

tions.
Or, putting it the other way around, the new round of wege negotiations must be heedful of effects on foreign

Viewed in this light, the recent unrest on foreign exchange markete came just at the right time since the many aspects of wage policy with its direct effects on prices and employment also include the future competitiveness of our exports.

This is one more weighty reeson why the advice of the Five Wise Men should be taken particularly senouely end why it should be heeded

(Der Tegesspiegel, 27 November 1977)

Wailing end gnashing of teshi that economie policy discussion in Federal Republic of Germany has quired the traits of a plot spints trade unions wage policy is unless oble but unjustified.

Tako say, the concerted action blo Bonn between representatives of its varnment and both sides of him (paralyeed at present since the ara boycotting them) or, say, firm political stetements by industrial and

Take the economie research laws or, indeed, the majority of the see. they have all for some time h demonding with every-growing in tience that the distribution of loss polley in this country be reviewed. And now the "Five Wise Men" h

joined the chorus, atressing that a policy will have e decisive effect economic growth end employment

There can be no doubt that their unions are becoming more and m isolated. The connection between poorly-balanced distribution of isco in recent years and the continued in unemployment figures is obvious most economie policy-makers sadè

ft must be assumed that more ti more workers, too, are becoming sur of this choin of cause and effect & once the conviction gains ground the the trade unions consider themselv more the advocates of those who haves job than of those who no longer has one - and any worker of tubes um je the legion of the latter - confidence labour in the unions could well keep

This might of course suit must opponent of organised labour, But its who are convinced that a society in ours cannot exist without strong hi unions and those who appreciate to unions good work must view with ou corn their helplessness in the present tug-of-war about the distribution

Union bosses realise that in regula onton coses reasse that it was the ing wago deels they are not only but hing about pay packets but also and the tovel of employment and that we can on the one front could well be be tamount to defeat on the other.

But ao far they have not drawn is only possible conclusion from this this of affairs, hamoly that lower wege would facilitate the employi those without a job today. They fear the the rank end file would interpret this

Weakness. Reconomie forecaste are always chart and the Fivo Wiao Men have been more than once burned and are therefor more then twice shy. But in gener terms there can be no disputing the calculatione: Only if more invest are rendered more profitable can be employment be reduced, and was play a major rote in this respect

There is much to indicate that sois without nominat wage increases cam the labour force higher income real terms namely by cutting con-living increases. Many if not most we ers accept this argument as plautible

But it still seems as if most up bosses place their trust in the fact tion emanating from blager day per

Wage restraint MOTOR TRADE

or dole queuel Volkswagen record-bound in unprecedented boom

The pubs just outside the Wolfsburg

the pure just outstort the wontowing VW plant are crowded to especity as the shift changes, and the waitresses have a hard time keeping pace with orders. The municipal coffers of Wolfaburg

have this year been swelled by a handsome fifty million deutschmarks in revenues from VW's tocal taxes as Volkswageo enters the third year of on un-Etkehard Wesner, one of VW's press

officers, speaks of a "consistently great demand for outomobiles, primarily domestically but also tn Sweden and Den-

Wolfaburg is headed for o new record, as managing director Toni Schmücker

Vital statistics

a the domestic automobila boom A continues there are signa that domestic demand for commercial vehicles has also become tivelier of lote.

This is claimed by the Motor Manufacturers Association, Frankfurt, in Its latest monthly bulletin. Yet on the other hand foreign demand for German commercial

vehicles has diminished.

According to the report, 371,000motor vehicles were produced in the
Rederal Republic of Germany In October 1977 (October 1976: 361,739). Production of automobiles end station wagons, which amounted to 344,700 units, was four per eant higher than during the same period last year (322,480 units), with the number of

working days being the same.

In September with its 22 working days the automobile and station wagon production was three per cent and 16,400 units higher than during the same period last year (21 working days).

In the commercial vehicle sector, output has diminished since the middle of the year both compared with the previous year as well as in comparison with the first half of the current year.

October saw a total production of 26,400 lorries, buses and traction engines. This is ten per per working day less then in the previous year and about the same as in the month before.

tn the first ten months of 1977 this country produced 3.14 million automo-biles (1976: 2.95 million) and 251,000 (265,241) commercial vehicles. Thus, automobile production increased by seven per cent and commercial vehicle production dropped by two per cent compared with the same period last year.

Fifty-five per cent of the vehicles produced in October were exported, compared with 55.1 per eant in 1976. Total export figures amount to 204,000

units (199,202). Exports in the first ton months of this year totalled 1.72 million units (1.65 million). Export increases are solely attributable to automobiles, where an inerease of five per cent was registered. This year's exports of commercial vehicles are aix per cent below the previ-

The four chimnays of the Volkswagen power attition on the outskirts of Wolfsburg, the hallmark of Europa's largest automobile factors, are belching clouds of smoke into the Novamber sky. working day.

At German plonts the great hit is atlii the Rabbit, followed by the Passat. The prototype, namely tha Beetle, is receiving special treatment. In Europe the lest Reefles will roll off the ossembly lines at the end of this year in Emden. Customers who then still want to buy

"the world's most ubiquitous car" will have to make do with a vehicle made overseas. A first shipmant of Beetles from Mexico is expected to arrive in Emdon around mid-Decembar.

Other assembly plants still producing the Beetle oro in Nigeria, Brazil and South Africa. Only the Beetle convertstill bear tha hallmark "Made in Germa-

The changeover from the Beetle to more modern thodels, which cost the firm a pocket, took place three years ago at the height of the worldwide automo-

VW reduced its staff by 23,000 on the basia of severanco contracts at a cost of more than DM200 million. Tumover dropped to an oil-time low, and worldwide stocks increased to 500 million unita. In the period from 28 January 1974 to 7 February 1975 VW skipper 14 shifts and liquid assets dwindled to fifty million deutschmarks.

But in spring 1975 things gradually started looking up again and as of August VW's finance manager started writing hia figures in black again. Many a former staff member who, only a few weeks earlier, had pocketed his severance pay was back at the personnel department, applying for re-employment. Today Volkswagen has again a staff of 103,000, of whom 50,000 work in

Reminisces Rudi Blank, chainnan of the works council: "That time they laid

off too many people too quickly." The works council had at the time suggested a somewhat "milder" plan as an alternative to the concem's severance plan, but Herr Schmücker got the upper

"In future," says Blank, "we shall Continued from page 5

ntefibre concern has been forbidder

by the government to carry out planned

mass lay-offs, has forced the Man-made fibre industry in this country, which is

suffering from unutilised production ca-

pacities anyway, to cut down on produc-

in addition to Enka Glanzstoff, Bayer

end Hocchst, this competition has also

severely hit the Huls fibroworks. After a

mere faw months in operation they had to discontinue production in Europe's most modern plant, which was complet-

ed in the spring.

It is nowadays taken for granted that

there is no aviation industry in that world that could auryive without State

assistance, and the same applies to air-

facturer, chemical or textile company would long have disappeared from the

world's markets had they not been saved

But also many on outomobile manu-

tion still further.

maintain our standpoint more uncompromlaingly.

By approving or opposing special shifts the works council, together with management, regulates the number of employees. Ton! Schmücker terms this system a "middle-of-the-road personnel policy" and this policy is to remain in ffect until 1985.

The management presents the works council with figures concerning orders and atocks, whereupon a lower limit to the payroll is agreed.

Some 6,500 new workers were employed by November 1977 along the lines of this procedure. This "middle-ofthe-road" cooperation system has nol meant that the works council has been lisregarding the need for atreamlining.

Staff represantatives are not opport to automation - not even the kind that does away with jobs - since, as Herr Blank put it, "the competition is not asleep end we must pay heed to what's happening in the United States ond in

VW is shortly to employ an additional 2,500 staff members (virtualty all of them in Wolfsburg), among them technical staff such as draughtsmen and cngincers, These peaple are unavailable in Wolfsburg itself, and the works council has therefore asked the Federal Labour Office to look oround nationwide.

Alas, young people ond women are not benefiting from this boam. In the Wolfsburg ares alone there ore somo 1.800 women and 480 young people un-

For the staff, the nutomobile boom and their loyalty to the company have borne rewards in terms of hard cash. Having paid 96 per cent of a month's salary as an annual bonus in June, VW will pay another cash bonus in December to the tune of DM30 million.

... Depending, on the duration of his employment, every VW staff member will receive a Christmas bonus ranging hetween DM400 and DM1,300 plus two

extra days' vacation.

The city of Wolfsburg is not profiting quite so much from the boom. But even so, tax revenue has risen from DM33 to DM77 million from 1975 to 1977.

Shortsges in tax revenues were offset either by dipping into reserves or by borrowing. The rich city of Wolfsburg also had to fork out a considerable omount for the poorer rural municipalities which were incorporated into Wolfshare in the course of local govemment reforms.

This means that indebtedness per canita has risen from DM 843 to DM 1,400 over the past four years.

Josef Schmidt
(Säddeulsche Zeitung, 30 November 1977)

Gatt pessimistic

time and again at the expense of the

texpayer. A similar development is now

in the offing with regard to Man-mado

fibres.

But State subaldies, of which virtually all Western industrialised nations make

use in an offort to preserve jobs at any

cost, not only distort competition condi-tions in individual branches of industry.

to virtually all a country's compa

port levies and export subsidies.

trade agreement with the EEC.

In cases where such subsidies are paid

Thus Danish manufacturers complain

about Sweden's labour market policy in-

asmuch as the generous assistance grant-

ed by the Swedish government to oil

companies who stall redundancies pro-vides Swedish business with en edge

which is in contravention of the free

they have the same effect as general im-

VW clinches GDR deal

Sensational was the word used by motor manufacturers to describe the motor manufacturers to describe the Volkswagen ofter months of negotis-

VW are to sell the GDR 10,000 Golf compacts, marketed abroad as Volkawagen Rabblts, starting next apring. Specifications of fittings have yet to be final-

At present, the contract applies only to 1978. But VW hopes that other such deals wilt fotlow, thus opening o hitherto closed market in the other part of

Insiders view the deal with the GDR on consistent with the policy of VW's chief executive, Tonl Schmücker, who seye: "Wa must fight for ell markets, competition is getting florcer ell the

The GDR party to the contract is the East Berlin State tredling organisation.

Aussenhandelsbetrieb Transportmaschinen Export und Import. Under the tems of the contract the GDR company will have to build up o service network for the Rabbit. This means that an equipment and apares deal must follow the automobile desl.

The actual value of the contract is still unknown and will depend on the atandard of equipment and fittings. In the Federal Republic of Germany the Rabbit costs between DM9,500 and

DM15,000. The car will sell for about 30,000 marks in the GDR. VW's 1978 volume of husiness with East Berlin will amount to between DM80 to DM90 million.

But the GDR will not pay in foreign exchange; instead, the deal has been concluded on a barter basis, with the GDR supplying automobile industry

related goods.
So far, the GDR has imported 500 Volvo automobilea per annum from Sweden. These cars are intended for high-ranking officials. Flats made in Poland and ttaly have also been imported.

This year the GDR with have produced about 170,000 automobiles — all of them two-stroke Wartburgs and Trabants. It is estimated that there are some two million automobiles in the GDR.

Motor manufacturers in this country welcome VW's deat with the GDR, terming it a breakthrough. But component manufacturers view the deal with scepticlsm. They feel the barter deal may jeopardise jobs in this country. (Die Welt, 1 December 1977)

Sweden, where between four and five per cent of all workers are "artificially" employed at present, thus exports its

own unemployment to neighbouring But as soon as a trading partner retaliates in kind the international subsidies race becomes an absurdity, tnatead of modemiaing, the participants in this fu-

tile race preserve the least productive lobs at a staggering cosl. What Gatt Study No. 5 says about the consequences of conventional protectionism applies in equal measure to pro-tectionism by means of subsidies.

The atudy says: "Attempts to prevent, postpone or retard an adaptation process based on the illusion that it is possible to sidestep the social and political arcesses and strains that go with it rendor the economy oven more vulnerable." Michael Jungblut

(Die Zeil, 2 December 1977).

reset to the paper of resh fish supplies will chortly plummet and prices are bound to skyrocket. The trawlermen's main fishing grounds were barred as of 29 Noember, when the agreement between Bonn and Reykjavik expired.

The agreement permitted German trawlers to fish, within Iceland's 200mile economie zone for two years.

Up to now some two-thirds of our and a new agreement between the EEC (which is unable to reach a common viewpoint) and iceland is not yet in the

The fishing industry anticipates saveral lean years. Both the fishing industry end wholesalors fear most detrimontal effects on the merket and on employment. They see the Sword of Democie of bigh fixed costs and fishing ports that do not operato to capacity dangling above them.

Bonn is pressing for EEC decisions on catch quotas within EEC waters and with it on the provision of catch quotas to non-EEC member nations as a bargaining basic for the German fishing in-

Hard times ahead for trawlermen

dustry's rights to fish in their waters. So far, politicians and representatives of the fishing industry see themselves unable to make any exact forecasts. As tha Fishing Industry Association and fish wholesalara point out, all forecasts made in connection with the ban on herring fishing in the North Sea made since the middle of this year have been rendered obsolete time and again, with prices rising much more swiftly

According to the Bramarhaven trawiarmen shipowners are seeking new fishing grounds and new types of fish for marketing, ft is hoped that stocks in Icelandic waters will recover in two to four years due to improved protective measures, and that yields will increase

Swift berter negotiations within the

shortfall in catales remains inevitable. The quotas for German fishermen in Generators ought to be increased by

The fishing industry and wholesalers demand that - In view of diminishing aupplies — all import levies for fresh fish be abolished and that unity be achieved among the EEC notions and

It is also necessary to provide more consumer information, to be financed ed types of fish such as mackerel and capeling, which offer better catch pros-Gert-Dieter Böse

with public funds, on hitherto disregard-i

(Kieler Nechrichten, 28 November 1977)

EEC and estch agreements with non-Community nations such as icelend, Norway, the Soviet Union and the United States are sorely needed. But a

sixty per cent. Figures mentioned so far are in the range of batween t 20,000 and 150,000 tons per annum.

According to Bremen Senate, con-sumption in the Federal Republic of Germany amounts to 587,000 tons per

negotiatione instituted

of nother to be to biglet Plan (Die Zeit/25 November 3

■ TRANSPORT

High-speed rail trials on Bundesbahn's trailblazing Munich testbed

a recently as the late sixties anyone A a recently as the late sixties anyone who had ventured to predict a future of any kind for the railways would have earned little more than a

Jumbo short-haul jets, 300-mph hovertrains and an autobahn network serving every nook and cranny of Europe railway locomolives and rolling stock to the breaker's yard.

Closures put pald to thousands of miles of permanent way in a valu at-tempt to streamline the railways financially, yet despite cuts railway networks all over the world continued to run up staggering deficits.

This country was by no means alone in the industrialised West in anticipating the demisc of the Great Iron Way. Then the oil crisis came home to roost. reminding us all that discretion is the

Novadays no one amirks at the mention of proposals to start building new railway lines for what, by and large, will be the first time in half a century.

In 1974 European countries decided to rebuild 25,000 miles of maln-line permanent way, some routes being en-tirely new. The target is to celer for 165mpli (260-km/h) express trains.

What is more, these express services, travelling at extremely impressive apeeds in terms of European distances, will be run by conventional locomotives end

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(UNDP) and give indications of the kind of goode, equipment, mechinery, services and construction contracts to be procured and let through internations competitive bidding. It will also contain the editions in the rest in the edition but

competitive bidding, it will else contain the editional metter in the edition published for egnoral sudence.

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wond serk croup currently commite about US-Doller 7 billion in develop-ment funde yeer.

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ment work. Project expanditures between 1977 end 1961 will everage about US-Dolar 500 million eyear.
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tor each class of procurement wine evaluable, the address from which they may be obtained, the required fee, if any, and other practical information, will eleo be included in the notices.

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carriages, using wheels and not some whizz-kld technology or other.

In this country three new lugh-speed sections of permenent way are under construction. The 1,000 kilometres (625 miles) of track will take ten years to

In the good old days Deutsche Reichs-bahn leid 1,000 kilometres of track in a single year, but in those days planning procedures were less cumbersome. countryside boseted more in the way of wide-open spaces and construction costs were but a fraction of what they

If only rail services were feater and more frequent, of course, many travellers would travel by rail rather than by car, while on intercity routes the railways would remain serious competition for air transport even once the current hijack acare had subsided and security checks were less time-consuming.

But how fast can trains travel? Strange though it may seem, railway research scientists and engineers are still unabla to say how fast conventional rail travel might yet become.

All they feel able to say with any certainty is that 125 miles per hour (200 km/h) will prove no problem. Services should easily keep to achedule at

In order to provide the proof of the pudding, as it were, Deutsche Bundesbehn, the Germon Federal Railways, recently inaugurated a unique testbed facility in Freimann, a Munich suburb.

new rolling testbed enables reaearch engineers to put test vehicles through their paces at speeds of up to 300 miles per hour (500 km/h).

Railway engineers from other countries are green with envy. The testbed fscibity, which can be used for Industrial research on payment of the appropriate consideration, was built in less than two years with the aid of a Federal government grant in excess of fifty million deutschmarks.

Hydraulic rollers that aimulate the track form the nucleus of the testhed They rotate at breakneck speed, with locomotive axles, chassis and complete railcars perched on top.

The rollers roll and the wheels roll, but both remain stationary like a kingalze keep-fit device at simulated speeda of up to 300 miles an hour.

The hydraulic mechanism enables the rollers to be moved in any direction as they rotate, thereby simulating the folts which train wheels are subjected as they rattle over the rails.

Curves and gradients can be aimuleted, as can the mechanical forces to which different kinds of rolling stock are subjected. There is, it seems, a world of difference in this respect between an unladen goods waggon and a locomotive

Meximum aimulated speed is assessed on the basis of the roller diemeter (1,400 mm) and the peak rotation of

1,900 revolutions per minute.

The mechanical forces that require reatraint are stupendous. All readings are taken electronically and evaluated continuously by process computer because of the risk of an error leading to the ruin of the entire installation.

Immediate evaluation will, it is hoped, ger threatens, allowing the computer and

control stsff to switch on to come software programmes.

The testbed workshop is 44 as (144 ft) long, 24.4 metres (dght) wide and aixteen metres (52 ft fai) The testhed itself is thirty metre & 5in) long and 4.3 metres (fourtee b

It is aix metres (19ft 8in) tall and be set to simulate any required to gauge. It is perched on a Lina sprung foundation which is separate 52 compressed-air and eight doza se apring units from conventional fact

Trials of axles and whoels, bring propulaion unita form only put da overall project, however,

On a busy stretch of permanering between Munich and Dachau firm designs of auperstructure are to mit trials over a distance of 1.7 kikme or a fraction over a mile.

This section of track is one of the siest the Bundesbahn operates, Suo next year all trains will use the em mental track to ascertain the moit isfactory design.

All new designs of permanent currently envisaged have one pittle common. Concrete takes the plan the ballast in which conventional me aleepers are feather-bedded.

The higher the apeed, the mon! quent the intervals at which conv. nal track needs maintenance. Es need surveying, balancing and resci in their bed of gravel.

The new concrete designs income rubber or plastic interlay for flexibile Concrete foundations are either press cated in sections or set on-site.

Concrete sleepers are guaranteed t keep rails atraight and level for some

aidcrable length of time.

The only drawback of the new-size railway track is that as yet it is submitted. tially noisier than its predecessor, but time research engineers hope to s' this particular teaser.

This research programme will 3 only benefit rail travel and travelled this country in the none-too-est future, it will also provide the knowled for future business with other countries

Many countries are interested in t possibility of installing high-speed networks - countries that as yet n lacking in infrastructure but large t size, with long distances to travel. Hans Jörg Witted

E TECHNOLOGY

No. 817 - 11 December 1977

Meteosat maintains space-age weather vigil

When Meteost, the European Space Agency's weather setellite, was finally put into orbit from Cape Canaveral on 23 November, European members of the entrol centre team in charge of the launching breathed a sigh of relief

Previous launchings hed so often been postponed, and the first satellite aborted after an unsalisfactory take-off, that ESA project scientists had on occasions been close to tears.

The Meteoset project, involving three

clock and

type 220

time switch

from Suevia.

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back for accurate switching

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Aérospetiale of Frence are the main contractors, but this country's Mcsser-schmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and Slemens are also intimately associated with the

But when the blast-off finally succeeded at 2.35 hours local time one Wednesday moming the heartache was quickly forgotten, as were fears that the rocket's self-destruct mechanism might be triggered off by mysterious signals from a ship somewhere off the coast of West Africs.

The insurance compeny with which ESA had insured the take-off rocket for fifteen million dollers - just to be on the sofe aide - no doubt also sighed with relief.

Alongside two US end e Japanese weather satellite that ere alreedy in oper-etion, Meleosat is designed to contribute toward worldwide spece surveillence of the weather and a substantial improvement in forecasting.

A fifth satclite is due to be launched by the Soviet Union and when it too is operational a string of satellites will be in position, maintaining a nonstop vigil

They will each orbit the Equator at an allitude of 36,000 kilometres, or 24,000 miles, at a speed which enables flich to maintain a scemingly stationary position Stationed at equal intervals around the

Equator, they will enable meteorologists to echieve an ambition about which most have hardly dared to dream.

Starting at the end of next year a si-multaneous vigil will be maintained on weather conditions all over the world from the upper etmosphere, which should contribute toward a vast improvement in forecasting.

Dieter Lennertz, ESA's Metoosat pro-

Ject manages, reckons TV viewers in this country will probably derive benefit from the spece venture too.

The weether chart shown on TV can be anything up to twelve hours old. Starting next spring it may well be joined by a film indicating the day's cloud movements.

US meteorological satelliles currently

relay two charts or so per dey, whereas Meteoset will reley the wherewithal of a new chart at half-hourly intervals. What is more, Meteosat is equipped

with Infra-red cameras end can relay interpretable pictures of the night sky too. Now If these imsges are superimposed the effect is to convey a graphic impresaion of the day's weather and some in-

dication of what to expect tomorrow. This visual ald will not only render TV meteorological reports more graphic, Meteoset will also ensure that the latest Imeges fleshed on our TV screens are no than an hour or two old.

The Soviet satellite, the lest link in the proposed equatorial astellile chein, has yet to be launched. It was acheduled for launching by the end of next yesr, when a twelve-month observation phase was due lo stert.

But the Russians have written to the World Meteorological Organisation to say that they are unable to meet their deadline end to sound out the possibility of ESA bridging the gap.

The Americana suggested positioning eleosat further east so es to cover the Earth from four setellites stetioned above the Equator rather then five.

Meteosat would then keep a spece eye

not only on Europe in the Northern licmisphere but also on the Soviet Union, but ESA's director of meteorologleal resesrch Ernst Trendelenburg wsa not interested.

ESA, he explained, wes not prepared to countenance the poorer quality of Central European coverage that must necessarily ensue from a relocation of Meleosal to cover the Soviet Union too.

ESA is, on the other hand, prepared to supply the Soviet Union with a replacement Meteosat it has on standby The spare satellite could easily be prepared for take-off in time to meet the

But ESA cannot afford the additional

Continued from pegs 8

gory will be 140 kilometres on hour (88mph).

Further improvements will include more parking lots at railway stations, easier access to trains and better luggage service, including door-to-door facilities using taxis and the postal service.

Freight services are slso to be improved, with freight and passenger traffic being kept separate as far es possible.

Once the shake-up has been completed, says Bundesbihn financial manager Hans H. Reschke, Deutsche Bundesbahn will be smaller but better.

By 1982 manpower is scheduled to

have been sleshed from the current 360,000 to a mere 300,000.

(Hamburger Abandblatt, 29 November 1977)



Meteoset undergoing pra-ftight trials (Photo: dps)

expenditure another sixteen-million-dollar Isunching from Cape Canaveral would enlail.

Two options are under consideration. Either the United States fools the takeoff bill or the Soviet Union launches Metcosat 2 using a rocket of its own.

The second option would necessitate time-consuming alterations to both the satellic and the Soviet launcher rocket,

What is more, the West cannot be sure whether the Soviet delay is not merely s tactical ploy.

The Soviet Union wanted to buy an American computer to evaluate the data relayed by 11s satellite, but the US government has refused export permission.

At ESA's space operation centre in Damistadt, south of Frankfurt, the sccond-largest computer installation in Eutope has been set up to monitor and cyaluate Mcteoset data and conduct other research.

So it may be that the Soviet delay is occasioned by political rather than technological difficulties.

European countries ore by no means alone in eagerly awailing Metcosat's first handiwork. A number of Arab countries which are also well within range of the satellite's space eye have also enquired as to how they may benefit from the dats releved.

With the aid of ground stations of their own they could, for instance, substantially improve meteorological 1eseerch and weather forecasting in their

This could well prove a crucial improvement too in view of the ravages drought has wrought in the Sahel zone of the Afro-Arab world. Anatol Johansen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 November 1977)

'New look' for the railways

Details of comprehensive improve-ments in rail services have been outlined by Wolfgang Vaerst, board chairman of Deutsche Bundesbahn, tha German Federal Raliways, at a presa

conference in Lahnstein. Trains are to travel faster and services to be increased in frequency, with more through trains linking major cities. Fares be improved.

The new peckage is designed to cater for the needs of an increasingly mobile travelling public and help the Bundesbehn to make a profit again after years in the red

In order to make rail travel a more attractive proposition and to induce travellers to go rail rather than drive or fly, three new train systems are gradually to be introduced

Intercity express services constitute the first category. They will cover a net-work of 3,100 kilometres (a little over

2,000 miles) and link major cities s hourly intervals.

Intercity trains will incorporate be first- and second-class carriages at travel at speads of up to 200 kilometer on hour (125mph).

The first new-look intercity strill will link Hamburg and Cologne and May when the summer timetable come into force,

The second category will consist expresa services covering a network of roughly 4,000 kilometres (2,500 miles Services will not run every hour on it hour but will be scheduled as and who required.

Thay will, of course, be regular at vices, with first- and secondriages and top speeds of 160 kilometer an hour (100 mph).

The third category will comprise ternational services, night expresses, iliday and car sleepers and specials it maximum speed of trains in this services.





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out that sociology students seemed most

prone to depression: 9.5 per cent of all students in Berlin atudy acciology, yet

the percentage of sociologists seeking advice at the centre was significantly

Twenty two per cent of all clients

were language atudents, although they only constituted 13.5 per cent of the

total student population. Sixteen per cent of those seeking advice atudicd "social aciences" (12.8 per cent of total

Another of the esunsellors' findings

upe that students on a higher education

sl and social lavel than their parents had

more difficulties than these whose

psrents' educational standard was already

The fact that many of these students

did not "mske the grade" had nothing

to do with lack of intalligence. The rea-

son was that such students were under

considerable pressure and suffered from

The number of first time clients last

year was 1,300, roughly the same as in the previous year; 365 of these received

individual therapy, lasting on sverage nine hours and 551 students took part

in group therapy - in other words,

more than one per cent of Berlin's

According to the Deutsches Studen-

tenwerk, six per cent of all students seek

psychological advice at some time during

course. These figures are far below

higher, 15 per cent.

student ps pulstion).

ground and language.

75,000 students.

'Film as Film since 1910' at Cologne Kunstverein

If or many years, the medium of film was neglected by the official arbitrar of the arts and the subsidies received the second section of the exhibition. It has been very carefully planned, and the from public funds were inadequate. This has now changed. There is increasing interest in the use of film in art.

There was a special section on the modern experimental film at documents 6 In Kassel, not to mention regular film ahowings and events.

Cologne Kunstverein is carrying on where the Kassel exhibition off with an exhibition of Film as Film - from 1910 to the Present Day. It will have more of a historical dimension than its Kassal predecessor, and a larger number of

exhibits.
By film the organisers do not mean the commercial Hollywood-style film but the abstract, absolute, structural nonfiction film which has been developing ever since the ninateen-twenties and corresponds to the fdm events and en-

vironment of our own day.

Film as Film - for the Cologne exhibition this meant, among other things, film on the walls, between perspex glass panes, films in poiture frames.

Mercei Duchamp'a camera is one of the many interesting objects at the exhibition, plus the spiral pages the artist used for Anaemic Cinema, his experiment with the third dimension. Anaemic Anaemic Cinema, his experiment with the third dimension. mic Cinema, made in 1925, is the only film Duchamp ever signed.

Then there are Viking Eggeling's original drawings for his Disgonal Sym-phony, the original drawings for Oskar Fischingera cartoons and Walter Ruttmann's leat oil painting.

These are documents which here, for the first time, are shown in their hiatorical context. They complement the film works of the artists on show at the

The flim programmes abown at the opening of the exhibition on 24 November included some of the finest and most important films of the twenties: Welter Ruttmann's Opus 4, Viking Eggeling's Diagonal Symphony, Fernand Léger's Ballet Mécanique and Osker Fl-schinger's Kreise (Circles). These are all films in which basic elements of the medium - light, rhythm, take teehniques, montage, projection — are used to create formal structures.

The idea of blowing up film and presenting it in photo form was particularly successful. It gave the visitor an insight into formal aspects of film projection -24 frames e aecond go through the projector - which means that we cannot see most of it. And this has an interesting side effect. The separate exposures on various acreens all have their own

This particularly noticeable in Man Ray's film pictures entitled Le Retour à is Reison (Return to Reason), the first venture into cinematography by this painter, photographer and film-meker. The film was mede in 1923 and the still shots in isolation help us to understand

the photogram technique.

The exhibition underlines the fact that most of the film-makers of the twenties had elresdy been involved in other visual arte before taking up filmmaking. The same applies to the second part of the exhibition, which covers the period from the forties to the present

day.

Wulf Herzogenrath is responsible for

has been very carefully planned, and the historical development is excellently illustrated. The connections between today's structural film and Expanded Cinems and the so-called artistic films of the twenties are also shown.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Colsgne Kunstverein shows a considerable number of works by film-makers of the nineteen-saventies. The Magic Eye, by Peter Weibel and Valle Export, is a projection in which light oscillations are transformed into sound oscilla

The American Paul Sharit's Colour Sound Frame and Englishman Antony McCall's Conical Solid are also on view, the latter being s work in which relations between light and time are analysed. This is a work, liks Line Describing a Cone, McCall's best known work, which has atrong affinities with light

The strength of this exhibition is the juxtaposition of historical documents with work in progress. The organisers have avoided the current trend toward nostalgic retrospectives of works of

The visitor to this exhibition has to have an open mind end be prepared to

Festival for the premiere of this mon-

The finsi touches have just been put

to the film and it is now just about res-

dy to be screened. But this is not tha

only reason the film is being premiered

Syberberg believes that his fellow-countrymen have neglected him and his

work for too long and thet is the main reason why he has snubbed them in this

Perbaps Syberberg's declaion is a bies-sing in disgulee. Adolf Hitler was a ca-

tastrophe that lasted twelve years. Syber-

tastrophe that issue tweive years, syner-berg's Hitler film, from a political as well as from a stylistic point of view, is a catastrophe that issue seven hours.

Stylistically, it is not even a film but a

montage of various sound and picture

elements in which sound very much

predominates. It is not as if the two

elements complement one another, they

Usually, there are two or even three

scenes of in the overall conception. The

director claims that the documentary

aound-tracks have been arranged chrono-logically but there is little evidence of

Documentary takes and the visions of

just run parallel.

general confusion.

in London



Michael Snow's New York Eye and Ear Control, 1964 (Photo Res

accept new and unusual ideas and experunents. Apart from the documents and the permanent exhibits, there is a whole series of film shows, projections and performances at the exhibition, as well as o survey of the activities of fün makers and those involved in Expanded

The most important of these showings, which included West Coast and flux films, sixties' ond seventies' strusturai films and Expended Cineme, was at the end of November.

Some of the films are also on videotape, though given the aize of the acreena

this can only be second but h catalogue is an important guide sals and will shortly be appearing in he

In the catalogue we find origina's ouments, letters, notes, reviews and says about various aspects of the ad garde movement. Some of these seep

lished here for the first time. The catalogue also contains sumities and descriptions of the most intant films, biographies of the mi film-makers and explanations of fir terminology. Rolf Wkt
(Kölner Stadi-Anzelger, 24 November 197)

Hans-Jürgen Syberberg's Hitler -Syberberg's seven-hour man from Braunau he cancatures him is bn Attistican Putch and saday badasz - A Film from Germany) Is also, inevitably, o film for Germany. The director, Hitler epic however, has chosen the London Film

premiered in London

of the front projection technique which presents a picture as the background in

This technique is particularly effective as Syberberg shows us an actor playing the part of Hitler's valet wandering through the rulns of the once-magnifi-

cent Reich Chancellery.
The overall result is something like Peter Stein'e Berlin Schaubühne panorama of Shakespeare's age — Hitler's Memory, to paraphrase Stein, Interspersed with romantic elements and the bombestic style of Lenl Riefenstahi's Nuremberg Rally film Triumph des Willens. (The Triumph of the Will). Syber-berg, like the Führer himself, seems to have a great admiration for Frau Riefen-

Syberberg sees Hitler not only as a Wagnerian Siegfried but also as a film hero and even as a film-maker.

visual elements and two sound-tracks the main text and a musical or apoken Hiller, he points out, not only consiaccondary text. In the English version, dered himself the greatest general of all time but also the greatest film-maker of subtilles and dubbing compound the ell time. He insisted on seeing the Syherberg's meandering exploration of weekly wartime cinema newsreels just as the Hilder era is subdivided into four parts, but there is no convincing strucctor goes over the day's takes.

However, perceptions and reflections of this kind unfortunately outwelgh the ture either in the stylistic sequence of sober psychological, sociological and historical interpretation of Hitler and his ege. A generation after his death auch an

alnly necessary.

Syberberg tells us very little that is William Blake, Caspar Devid Friedrich new about Hitler. All he does is repeat familiar points. He demoniaes him, he defiales him as the lower middle class

boasting to his contemporaries and b succeeding eges of his great white-

The most disturbing aspect of 6 film is that Syberberg faithfully apgueur while the Nazi leader was in post - Hitler comes over as a kind d deml-god in Syberberg's apotheosis a

When Syberberg talks of "his sperm" hidden in the Alps while will one day beget a new Führer is humorous and deflating intent is ear enough, but irony and adoration are dificult lo distinguish when Syberbet puts Hitler on a plane with Jesus, Chalemagne end the Habsburgs, describing

ciples."
It is not always clear where objective and where propaganda sources are being used. Syberberg'e own effusions are mi Identified, either. This is dangerous, Sp. berberg has no one else but himself to blame when he is accused of being Adolf's epostle, though he does not at himself as a Hitlerian at all.

Syberberg does, howevers subscribe Max Picard's philosophy that "Hiller in us all." He sees aspects of Hiller is all Germans and in all other races, end In our own times. In this version, Hills says "In a strange way, we did win aid ail."

Syberberg's analysis of Hitler's histori cal influence is superficial and this inductions. He says that people is America do not mention the gas charbers at all today for the sake of peloy learn. The same of the sake of peloy learn. The same of the sake of peloy learn. leum! The connecting link between ill ler and the dateline of the film is the and unconvincing: "the day after Most dishu, Stammhelm and Mulhouse."

Palar Fische:

Peter Fischt

EDUCATION

No. 817 - 11 December 1977

One student in five needs psychiatric help, government survey concludes



ifteen to twenty per cent of students F ifteen to twenty per constant and in are psychologically disturbed and in This is need of therapeutic treatment. This is the conclusion reached in a psychiatric survey commissioned by the Bundestag

Members of the psychological and psychotherapeutic Students' Advisory Centre in Berlin reckon that the aituation la even more serious. Problems which students have to overcome competition, poor job prospects, finan-cial difficulties — are becoming graver, to judge from those who go to the advisory centre for help.

The number of those who can be described as seriously disturbed is far bigher then five years ago, the student counsellors point out.

Most students go to the centre bework. The symptoms for this vary considerably, from inability to read to anxiety neuroses and even suicidal states of

Many students sit at their desks and cannot understand what they are reading cannot think and cannot work. They then welcome any distraction that is exallable. Fear of work is expressed in organisational fetishism or reading newsnaners for hours on end.

This may eppear to be barmless enough, but it can end in e vicious circle. A student skips a seminar and bas a bad conscience about it, then he misses another and the gap in knowledge between him and his fellow-atudents increases, the student loses confidence, withdraws end becomes completely iso-

Disonentetion, insecurity and crises are common among practically all students and very frequently lead to hanges of course, extra years of study or even the abandonment of the course. The student counsellors stress that most stu dents go through difficult and even critical phases but they generally come out of them.

Studenta: as e group are in a more critical situation than most other sectors of the population. First there are the classic sources of potential conflict auch es the phenomenon of extended adoles-2 - 4.7 mm 1835.

Students aged between twenty and thirty ere biologically and legally adults but still dependent on their parents. They have no home or family of their own in contrast to most of their con-

Extreme identity problems are usually the result. They have little social responthe result. They have little social respon-ability. Students ore in an unstable so-cial situation as it is. The student cour-sellors mention poor lodgings, financial difficulties and contact difficulties as major causes of problems.

Then there is a relatively new phe nomenon, the competitive pressure as a result of the numerus clausus system whereby only pupils with excellent marks have a chence of being accepted to study certain aubjects.

This pressure is already evident in schools.

Those studying subjects which did not lead to any particular profession control to the control accmed especially vulnerable. This applied to subjects such as philosophy, sowho come to them are completely laolated at the beginning of their studies. eiglogy and art. One counsellor pointed The numerus clousus system, means that many atudents are atudying subjects they

do not find interesting and with which they have little chance of getting a job Oversubscribed subjects and a too the rotical training also reduce student motivation and increase isolation.

Poor lob prospects are an important factor here, as figures illustrate. Of those who came to the cantra for advice in 1976, an average of 34 per cent cams because they wars suffering from de-

In the case of those who had passed the first or the accond state symmetrion. which generally lead to the teaching on, the figures were 83 and 75 per cent. It is common knowledge that lob prospects for teachers are far from

In contrast, those taking other courses who had passed their final exams did suffer from depression so much. The figures were fourteen per cent for those who had passed intermediate exsms and 25 per cent for those with degrees in other aubiecta.

Another important factor here was whether or not the student had definite plana about his or her future job. Of hether or not the student had definite ideas about what profession to enter had difficulties with their studies, whereas the figure for those with plans to enter technical professions or business was only 41 per cent.

Students intending to do social work or work in the arts had even fewer problems. The figures here were 32 and 22 per cent respectively. The student coun-sellors concluded that their identificaand the subjects they were studying was

the estimated figure of fifteen to twenty per cent who need psychological help. Centre counseliors are now trying to think of ways of tackling this problem

logical sovice. This would mean that problem cases could be reached earlier where now they are often not reached at

Counsellors at the Advisory Centre egree that students who seek their advice can generally be helped with their problems because they want to be helped, particularly with acuta problems auch as examination fear, partnership problems and Isolation.

Dorothee Sochike (Der Tegesspiegel, 28 November 1977)

Rat race plea

Bonn Education Minister Helmut Rohde has called upon teschers, parents, state and private institutions and the mass medio to make joint offorts to reduce stress in schools.

Spesking at o conference in Oa-nabrück Herr Rohdo warned parents: "Give your children a good education, but leave competition for positions to dults and to their later working life."

He atressed that this was one way in which parents could reduce their children's fear of school. Parents should try to avoid preconceptions stemming from their own situation when considering

Their own situation which parents blamed teachers for errors and alienation from their parents' back-Many students also had difficulties omissions, teachers blamed parents for getting used to Berlin. Fifty-four per their mistekea and their inflated expecf all students at the centre were in tations and pupils claimed that the older their first three years at Berlin and simust helf of these, 24 per cent, had only been in the city for a year of less. imply not good enough, he warned.

Herr Rohde said that the whole educational system should be more open and more flexible end that industry should futfil its obligation to provide

As for teachers, the Minister said they should show more appreciation and understanding of pupils' difficulties end stressed the importence of more tolerance and a more relaxed teaching at-

(Kölner Siedt-Anzeiger, 29 November 1977)

he Europa-Kolleg in Kassel, o state language achool for foreigners, is the only school of its kind in this country. More then six thousand students m more than fifty countries have attended courses there.

Most of these students had no previous knowledge of German when they started. Since 1976 resettled Germans from Poland and the Soviet Union have also been attending these courses.

The atudents, pupils, feechers and the adults and young people who are already at work atay with Germon families in Kessel while attending the courses. There are now over 350 host families.

Lolhar Arabin, director of the Kassci Europa-Kolleg, says that "without their cooperation and understanding our work would be impossible." He recalls the case of a young Tuni-

sian diplomat who did not understand a word of Germen when he arrived. After eight weeks he could go along to election meetings and give an accurate summary of whal had been said.

He also mentioned Famand Tangay, first secretary at the Canadian Embassy

Crash-course German at Kassel college

Kassel school, Tangay wrote to say that he was now able to conduct correspond-Office - thanks to the Kolleg and what

he had learnt there.
He cites the case of a young Canadian woman as evidence that things do not always go quite so smoothly. She got her weights and measures mixed up and told her hosts that she had "put on three ki-

Lothar Arabin and his wife Hildegard Lother Arabin and his, wite Hildegard founded the Europa Kolleg. in Kassel ten years ago as a private language achool. Their policosphy was latar foreign language is best taught in the country where it on be used permanently and systematically by the teachers with no use of the gupils' mother tongue whatsoever.

equipped with a modern language laboratory and study recorders. Visits to the theatre, museums and Industrial firms as well as evening lectures all complete the programme.

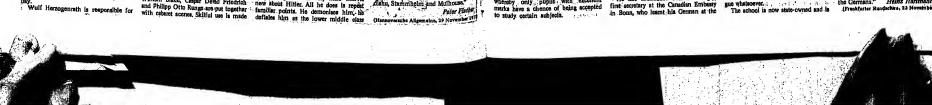
Detailed brochures advertise the college and indirectly the city of Kassel. They are available in German consulates and embassies abroad, in foreign embassies in this country and in fifteen agencies abroad.

Arabin states, however, that "the best advertising of all for us is the good occounts former pupils give of us when they go back home. This year for the first time we have had to lurn down ep-

plicants. We simply didn't have room for them sil." () The response from former pupils shows that this school makes an important contribution to international understanding. One letter says: "I will tell everyone all over Africa and all over Upper Volta how good your school is." Another letter from a Frenchman; "My sincere thanks lo you for the four weeks in which I learnt to: love Germany and

(Frankfurler Rundschau, 22 November 1977)





HEALTH

Aspirin looks like proving more versatile than we all thought



A spirin is probably the most ublquitous patant medicine in tablet form. It has been going strong since 1899 when the antipyretic and analgesic properties of salicylic ocid wera discovered.

Bul until recently no-ona suspected the many other herapoutic properties of this relatively simple chemical substance. As of late, however, researchers and doctors have delved deeper into the properties of aspirin, and the file is far from closed.

There is every likelihood that the next few years will bring new discoveries in connection with a seemingly innocuous drug.

Aspirin has been the subject of simultaneous research and aclentific discussion in the past few years in Philadelphia, Berlin and London. Scientists are delving deeper and deeper into additional herapeutic qualities of sallevile acid.

It has been established that the drug can help prevent informbosis and discrders in connection with the blood supply to coronary vessels and the brain. This, in short, is the outcome of comprehensive clinical studies in the United States, Britain, Canada, Norawy and tha Federal Republic of Germany.

Everybody, even in like remotest corners of the world, is familiar with aspirin as a remedy against headaches and a palliative in cases of flu. Administered in high dosages, aspirin also helps to relieve rheumetic pain. But the range of its uses is very much wider.

Salicylic acid numbers among the most interesting pharmaceutical substances and forms part of more drugs than generally assumed

Indications of aspirin's cytostatic and immuno-suppressive properties have lated by been augmented by discoveries about its retarding effects on certain enzyme systems — se for instance with regard to prostaglandin synthesis — and its anti-thrombosis properties.

It is the two latter effects of aspirin which have ushered in the drug's new medical era, opening up extremely interesting therapeutic applications.

The American acientist Dr H. Jick has established that people who for some reason use aspirin regularly are much less prone to coronary thrombosis than others. This observation has been confirmed by feilow-researchers.

It has been proved that spinin prevents the adhesion of thrombocytes, thus improving tha flow of blood. As a result, sallcylic acid affords protection from blood supply disorders, strokes and thromboses if taken regularly.

Three tabtets (or 1.5 grams) can suffice to provide such protection, Professor D. Loew recently stated in Bedin. But such a thrombosis prophylaxis must be implemented under medical supervision.

The new therapeutic possibilities are based on certain hitherto unknown blochamical effects of allcylic acid. Thus for instance, aspirin has an effect on prottaglandin synthesis in the human body.

Prostaglandins are a chemically uni-

form group of substances with widaly differing pharmaceutical effects. They correct physiological functions and are responsible for periodic bodily functions (as, for inatance, tha mensituation cycle).

Salicylic acid retards tha development of prostaglandin molecules, thus making it possible to influence physiological processes thus controlled.

So far, these insights have gained no major importance in theory but experts are agreed that a purpose-ordented retardation of prostagismedin synthesis by means of sayfin can lawer far reaching physiological consequences. This might even provide that key to the understanding of the manifold effects of salicylic ocid.

This discovery alone would have sufficed to draw this attention of research sclenniss to septim. But latterly this realisation has been further enhanced by insights which open up entirely new therapeutic possibilities. Salicytic scid is now to prevent thrombocytes from sticking to each other, which makes thromboosts prophysics fessible.

Blood clots are formed by interaction of plasmalic factors and cogulation factors. The basis of blood clots is provided by special "bur" properties of thrombocytes. In other words, the prevention of such a function could prevent thrombosis even in cases where the inner walls of blood vessels have been damaged.

As has recently been established by Professor K. Breddin, Frankfurt, selleytic old prevents the adhesion of thrombocytes and above at their deposit on the walls of blood vessels. So far, however, biochemists have been unable to fathom these mechanisms.

It is, however, assumed that a salicylic group secedes from the saticylic acid molecule, linking itself to a protein molecule which is responsible for the adhe-

An important factor in this connection is that this process only functions with an intake of more than 500 milligrams of aspirin.

In view of these two new scientific discoveries, which are probably interlinked, a treatment of arterial blood aupply disorders appears feasible. Comprehensiva research has meanwhile also proved that post-operativa thrombo-embolic complications can be considerably reduced through treatment with salloylic acid. In msny instances it is this very adhesion of thrombocytes which leads to dissater.

Professor Breddin's two-year study inthough the study is methodically, statistically and clinically absolutely storatically and clinically absolutely abova board, thare is still now syo fcompletely excluding post-operative thrombosis risks since dangerous embolisms are governed not only by the properties of blood.

In this connection, Professor D. Losw has pointed out in London that salicylile acid cannot dissolve clots. As opposed to some other drug, it cannot reverse a ritrombosis process but only prevent it. In other words, the therapeutic effect of expirin depends not on the dossge — 1,500 milligrams a day — but on the degree of salerosis.

The clinical usa of aspirin in treating heart and circulation disorders encouragingly indicates that salicylic acid can mitigata tha fatal consequences of coronary ailments,

Numerous studies in various Western countries have meanwhile confirmed this. Thus, for instance, Professor P. Elwood, Cardiff, reports that asplrin reduces mortality efter heart attacks.

In an Initial study, Professor Elwood treated 635 cardiac petients for two years by administering 300 milligrams of aspirin three times a day. Another group were, for comparison purposes, given placebos. The placebo group showed a mortality rate of 13.5 per cent wharess the group treated with aspirin abowed a mortality of only 8.8 per cent.

Another study carried out by Professor Elwood indicates that considerably better results can be expected.

It seems that the earlier the trealment begins, the more successful the splrin trealment proves. But the dosage, too, accurs to play a major role, It would appear that mortality following a heart sitack drops if 1,500 milligrams instead of 1,200 milligrams a day are administered.

Anaesthesia questionnaire



Copital patiants who have to be anaesthetised are in future to fill in a questionnaire concerning their health history. They are also to be hended a medical information brochure.

A decision to this effect was resched by the Ansesthatists Association at thair recent annual congress in Saarbrücken.

A committee of experts has been commissioned to design tha question-naire and to write the brochure on anaesthesia; which should make it possible to introduce the new procedure in about a year's time in hospitals all over the country.

Professor Karl Hutschenreuter pointed out that the brochure cannot replace a discussion between patient and anaesthetist concerning the risks in each individual case.

At the congress, which was attended by 1,200 physicians from this country and elsewhere in Europe, Professor Horsi Lutz, Mannheim, presented stristics seconding to which some three million anaesthesiss per annum are administred in tha Federal Republic of Cermany. (This figure includes jobal aniesthesis)

Only in 1,400 cases does anaesthesia lead to grave complications such as a collspsa of the heart and circulstory functions.

(Ole Welt, 21 November 1977)

Professor Charles R. Kilnt, Riba (USA), reports similar success 1 study is based on a total of Lin, tients who survived a heart start who were odministered 1,000 miles of aspirin a day.

The most meticulous atudy is either that supervised by Professor Lease German-Austrian cooperative shall which seven clinics took part.

The objective of this study, with the first of its kind, was to prose ther sallcylic acid can reduce the sit a second heart ettack and thu dis den death. Moreover, the atudy set register and enalyse side-effects.

It involved 945 patients who highered a heart attack six weeks selfad were freated and kept under observe by the seven participating clinically group was given a delity dosage at a milligrams of aspirin whereas and was administered other medicalies prevent blood clottling, and a thirdge received only placebos.

The study began in January 1971; was completed on 31 March 1974. liminary evaluation showed 47.6, and out by Professor K. Uebers, his that the aspiring group showed als incidence of a accound ettack or subdeath than the group treated with a medication or with placebox medication or with placebox.

Even though these studies are stromplated it seems clear that sagic especialty if the salicytic ecid crystic encapsulated and therefore have a rect contact with the mucous sebranes of the stomach — open systiats for therapy following heart stab.

But whether aspirin can serve at prophylaxis for heart and circular ailmants cannot yet be established diinitaly

A British study in which some 2/b doctors participated is to clarify the question. But the first conclusive result are not expected to be forthcoming and a few years from now.

Konnad Müller-Christians

(Frankfurier Rundschau, 28 November)

Cashiers handle groceries by the ton

Women working at cash deals it appermarkels are ruining the muscles. During peak hours they have move up to 500 kilos, or half a tan, d goods per hour.

On weekends — from Fridry aller noon until noon on Saturday — tid handle up to six tons of goods.

This has been established by a top carried out under the government "Humanisation of Work" programs which was recently presented and cussed at the Congress for Labour for tection and Labour Medicina in Dissidorf.

The strain to which this control 150,000 cashlers are subjected was intelligenced by Theodor Peters of chum, one of the co-authors of the set of the control of the set of the control of

The study arrived at the conclude that not a single supermarket cash the insets the current requirements of bour medicine in view of technologie facilities available.

facilities available.

Extended work at cash desks is a medical terms, to the danger of the muscle exhaustion. — from the fitties via the back and shoulders with the neck.

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Be kinder to kids, new association advises



Mora tenderness, more altention to watchwords of the newly-formed League for the Child in Family and Society.

The newly-formed association presented itsalf to the public in Bonn re-

The league has been joined by virtually all major welfare organisations, ranging from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to the Committee for the Combating of Criminality of

The league's solo objective is to draw the ettention of parents, politicians, courts of law and government authorities to development in early childhood. Healthy children make for a healthy society, It claims.

The league considers it slamming that 25 per cent of children suffer from behavioural disorders, that 150,000 minora per annum come into conflict with the law and that In many major cities three crimes out of ten are committed by voungslers.

It eees in these facts an indication that our affluent society is siling. The reason it gives for this state of affairs is that children lack the love only a mother can give in earliest infancy.

A aenseless murder five years ego

atarted the ball rolling. Three boys and a girl killed another child whom they did not keew and who had done nothing to them. As one of the young offenders put it, shrugging his shoulders: "It just

appened that way." Anthropologist Klaus G. Conrad, ember of the Lions Club, which bes 14,000 members in this country, took action after this key exparience.

He committed himself sed his club to a programme of social environment proion of the child, winning the support of other major organisations such as the

Together, the two clubs prepered the ground for the league, making use of their considerable intellectual and capital

They bad no difficulty in recruiting followers, among them such renowned psediatricians as Professor Theodor Hellbrügge, judges like the president of the League of Women Jurists, Dr Peschel-Gutzeit, scientists such as the behavioural biologist Professor Bernhard Hassenstein and paed letric specialistic

Professor Nitsch aeid in Bonn that at a time when all efforts are concentrated on accuring affluence children play second fiddle. This was not ill-intention he pointed out, but happened out of

As a result, the league considers pubilclty its foremost task. It wants to apearhead all organisations whose objective it is to echieve better care for chil-

It also wants to engage in practical It isso wants to engage in practical work such as providing assistance for the socially underprivileged, counselling parents and pressing for legal reforms—smong them extanded protection for mothers, the so-called behy year (off work after giving birth), higher children's allowances and more rights for the child in divorce cases where rulings are regard for the child's well-being.

The league bemoans the fact that some 800,000 children under the age of threa suffer from both their parents working. This is a figure that can serve as a tangible basis for child protection

But there still remains the large grey zone of mothers who reject their child and who deny it the tender loving care

Psychologist Professor Gereis quoted a survey of young offenders in a Bavarian prison. In the course of the study the mothers of the criminals were interviewed, and one third of them etsted that they had rejected the child during pregnancy, while 25 per cent said that their child was completely unwanted.

In e parallel action, Professor Gareis interviewed mothers of non-criminal children. Of those only one in five rejected the unborn child end only one in 20 was not with her child during the first three years.

These children did not turn criminsl. although many of them suffer from phoblas or are aggressive end unstable.

The league wants to help in this sector as well. It wants to induce mothers to eccept their child or to release it for edoption. Barbara Reinecke (Köiner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 November 1977)

> end emotional coldness to be observed among children. This is to a large that

And growing child and youth cisis ality in the Federal Republic of Gene-ry, which has risen by eighty per cal eince 1950, is also attributable to the same elements

Bonn Family Affairs Minister And

The youth protection campaign is no principle against crime program television. But euch plays must ad be the worst of Amarican crime send On the other hand, there is no objection to good Westams such as High Noon.

The Working Group of Bons Women's Associations seconds the com-cem voiced by Aktion Jugendschutz, li-des calls for more say in TV programming on the part of the public.

The Women's Associations also sup port the survey conducted by the Women's Council of North Rhine Westphalia which, on request, is distributing questionnaires for the evaluation of TV programmes.

All these organisations are agreed the even the best of work cannot comb best protection is still a sound family

Call for ban on TV violence and sadism

Frantfurter Allgemeine

've shot you, you're dead?' This is to sort of ery to be beard daily in any playground. Stimulated by technical children re-enact what they have me on the screen — be it Kojak, Boung Gunsmoke or what-have-you.

Aktion Jugendschutz, a youth tests tion campaign in North Rhine-Walth lla, bas called for a ban on violence in esdism on television. Instead the co pelgn demands a better quality of but casts for the young.

It also criticises parents who are levision as a babyaliter. As one by it: "I'd rather watch TV than play as

Another, somewhat older boy said there is blood flowing on televisional if a chap has a really rough time of; that's realism.

In a recent American study so chers arrived et the paradoxical conaion that even en event ectually encenced is only endowed with credibil through television.

The movement therefore points out thosa responsible for TV program that, contrary to former essumptions, to levision neither acts as a deterrent as reducas aggression. Children at phy lend reality to the violence seen on is

There is more and more insembility due to violence seen on television at beard on radio, but it is also due to to press and the comic strips.

Huber has suggested that three is aeven-year-olds should not be sllowed in watch television for more than so see rage 45 minutes per day. But statistical ly, this age group is glued to the screen for roughly one and a half hours a dis-

SPORT

Safety first the golden rule for trampoline stars

An open-air swimming baths is not much fun in winter but springboard diver Dr Heinz Braecklein, a lecturer at the Leipzig Sports Academy and later at Freiburg University, did not want to for-go training in the winter months.

But he was equally determined not to freeze to death, so efter thinking matters over he decided in 1954, to build a trampoline. It was, to all intents and pur-poses, the first in this country.

The first trampoline ever dates back to 1928. It was designed by Larry Gris-wold and Georga Nissen of the United Stales. They too were diving champlons.

Millions of athletes have since disco-

vered for themselves the pleasure and benefit to be derived from the trampoline, Seven thousand-odd organised athletes in this country awear by it.

Transpolining has been an ecknow-ledged discipline since 1960 and has made headway by leaps and bounds, as officials of the Amateur Gymnastics Asociation happily concede.

Indoors the ceiling is the limit, and it must be a regulation sevan metres (23ft) above the ground, otherwise nasty acci-

dents might happen.
Trampolining takes a certain amount of courage. Spectators too must have their wits about them, since jumpers try to land on the net but do not always

The tubular steel trampoline frame is 4.70 metres (15ft 5in) long and two metres (6ft 6in) wide. The nylon and rubber composition nel is attached to the frame by 100 steel springs, which are generously padded in foam rubber. Safety first is the golden rule observed

by all trampoline specialists. They are sensitive to criticism, especially now that Education Ministers plan to ban trampolines from school gyms.
Serious ethletes readily edmit that the

trampoline can prove a menace at achools if youngsters are not taught by qualified staff how to use it properly.

They are quick to add, however, that eight trampoline accidents out of ten occur on junior models used for training purposes by gymnasts and field and

The full-size competition trampoline Is seldom to blame, yet every summer there are reports of people being paralysed as a result of reckless axercise on unsatisfactory equipment, usually without skilled supervision. The number of accidents that have

occurred under the official segis over the past sevenieen years can be counted on one hand. "There has not been one accident yet in competition," says Heinz

Whet sort of people go in for trampo-lining? Gymnasts end divers usa tho trampoline for off-season training and medal-winners only. The national team squed no longer qualifies automatically or working out new routines.

It is also regularly used at rehabilitation centres for the physically or mentally handicapped. Galning a sense of balance is clearly an important ability to

Last but not least astronauts train for conditions in outer space by jumping up and down on trampolines end practising gyrstions in mid-sir.

A good trampoline athlete needs fitness, swift reactions and the sbility lo concentrate. He must also be able to jump; the trampoline does not automatically bounce you into mid-air.

Gymnasts have the edge over absolute beginners inasmuch as comportment is highly rated, accounting for two marks out of three (the other being swarded for the degree of difficulty of the figure attempted). Internationally this country has for

years been at the top of the tree, sharing international honours with the United States. At home competition is run on a Federal end regional league basis.

A national training centre was set up at Damp on the Baltic but has proved meatisfactory.

Chief cosch Heinz-Peter Michals is based at a Frankfurt gym, while several of his best athletes are stationed with a Bundeswehr sports unit pervises their training for two hours a includes cross-country running and circult training as well as trampoline workouts. Another tram-polina stronghold is at Salzgitter, where Uta Luxon

got together a first-

rate bunch of

Bergisch Gladbech.

e reputation to maintain.

youngstera.
Four other regional centres are envi-

saged. The next to be set up will be in

for finencial assistance.

Chief coach Michels will shortly have

to nominate his squad for the forthcom

ing world championships in Australia. He is not to be envied; this country has

pensive even for e sports club. A com-

petition trampoline costs four thousand deutschmarks. But most local authorities

provide a grant towards the cost of

ouying major items of sporting equip-

Trainers are currently at a premium,

but increasing interest is being shown in

training courses. Adjudicators are highly

nies of the internstional federation.

putation among the 26 men

salified however, and enjoy a high re-

There they stand, with a keen eye and

pocket calculator. Spectators hardly

know who is more deserving of their

admiration — the adjudicators or the

with the greatest of (seeming) ease.

competitors as they fly through the air

Christiane Moravetz

(Frenkfurter Aligemeine Zellung für Oeuischland, 26 November 1977)

Trampolining is by no means inex-

Granis are currently swarded to

Lax VIII

Breakthrough for billiards ace Dieter Müller

Neue Presse

When Dieter Müller, a turner by trade, turns on his talent with the billiard cue he usually makes short ahrift of the opposition.
On 27 November he added another

world championship title to his lengthy list. What is more, he did so in his home town, Berlin.

He already has two world championships, five European championships and 23 national championship titles to his

His international career began with a vengeance in Düsseldorf in 1967 when he set up a new world record at the

world championsbips.

Müller, 34, bas since been hailed by fans and foes alike as a potential alltime great and worthy successor to the likes of Tiedtka and Lütgehetmann.

Yet some years elapsed before he made good this initial promise. He took his first European championship in 1969 but regularly failed to make a

major breakthrough. This year has been Dieter Müller's year, however. He has won three world championship series in auccession Deume, Belgium, in Santiago de Chile and In Berlin.

This is a feat unrivalled by e German billiard player in the 75-year-old history of world championship billiards. Walter of word enamplorship billion.
Joschim and Albeit Ponsgen of Berlin
field to make 100 with two titles, August
Tiedtke of Düsseldorf and Walter
Lütgebetmann of Frankfurt with one

Dieter Müller, who is married to Vienness gift, has run a billiarda hall in Bedin since 1966. He is such a devastating player that further feats may well lie ahead. He certainly has no intention of

championship fixturas against Czecho-, alovakia, Canada and Yugoslavia.

West Berlin suburb, he wanted to play table tennia at his local which club. But says. Tickets for all these games are , the tables were always busy, so he took

(Frankfurter Neug-States, 29 November 197

L atest reports according to which eighty per cent of our children suffaulty posture, many are insomriacs and nearly fifty per cent have behaviours problems have given rise to demands by psychologists, doctors end educationalists that counter-measures be

Physical educationalists and doctors demanded at the Berlin congress of the Gymnastics Association that children be induced to put in more physical exercise from the earliest possible age.

Scientists are convinced that many development shortcoming could be re-medled if parents, teachers and sports clubs showed more interest in exercise therepy.

Even at the infant and toddlar stage, says Profassor Robert Decker of Walfar-dange Institute of Education, Luxambourg. it is important for a child's development to have physical evercise

At this stage, he pointed out, the chitd gains Its first experience with the "moving parts" of its body. Not only does it learn the basic means of propulsion and movement in general, such as pleking up things, crewling, wriggling, allding, standing, running, walking, cilimbing, jumping, throwing sind catch-ing, but also combinations of movements such as awimming, cycling, skiing, skating and gymnastics. With this, it acquires such akilis as agility. elrength, endurance, speed and balance.

By means of movement the child also develops ita personality. Experiences of a child's needs and not - as fraquently, its own ability, auccess and failure, influence its future life since overall de-

Physical fitness crucial from earliest age

elopment is closely linked with physic- eventually takes on the form of compeexercise. Without a modicum of motive experience it is therefore impossible for a child to develop a rounded personality, says Professor Decker.

Scientists lament that parents, kindergartens and achools have not yet drawn their conclusions from these facts Asks one expert: "Wby do children generally sit during instruction at school?"

The delegates to the congress drew attention to the Youth Raport of the Bonn government which states that every third achool entire that the a psychistrist last year.

Aggrassion and psychoses could more easily be evolded if physical exercise



were to be introduced in kinderestten and continued in schools and if it were augmented by extra-curricular physical

But physical lmining should always take the form of sport in keeping with observed - become an isolated physical training of specific functions which

titive mort.

It goes without saying that there are many material obstacles in the way of such desirable developments. Numerous kindergartens have neither the space nor the staff for physical education; and many educationalists are familiar only with their own subjects. They consider physical exercise either coincidental or a

Parents, on the other hand, lack the necessary understanding and experience of guide their children in hist direction...

Moreover, it is an all too familiar fect

that local authorities bave too few play-grounds and sports facilities. Sports clubs are mainly interested in promoting talant, and they virtually never engage in physical training for its own sake.

Even so, delegates to the congress were unable to come up with a specific remedy for this stete of affairs:
Still, their appeal to guide children

owards a more meaningful use of their leasure time than watching television was polgnant enough to induce politicians, sociologists and educationalists to

Said the spokesman for the Gymnastics Association: "No physical exercise can offset sine of omission during childhood." Willi Kinnigkeit

(Siddeutsche Zellung, 24 November 1977)

wo drawn games sgainst reigning Rumania have left this country's chief coach Vlado Stenzel in little doubt as to where the shortcomings lie. After the ristional team had drawn

nineteen-all in Hamburg and eighteen-all in Münster Stenzel called on his squad to step up training in preparation for the forthcoming world champion-In addition to up to four asssions of

club training per week Vlado Stenzel expects his charges to put in another two sessions a week:

"This," he says, "is the only way in which, to a certain extant, this country can prevent the greater power East Bloc in both Hemburg and Münster the home team was not fit enough to be anywhere near sure of a medal at the next world championships, which are to be held in Denmark from 26 January to

5 February. Chief coach Stenzel will only see his squad once for a training session in Ja-nuary before the world championship cumament sets under way.

Physically, he feels, the Rumanians ad the edga over his team to an extent

Get fit fast, trainer tells handball squad

that ought normally to have been worth a ten-goal advantage. the individual talent and adaptability of Herr Stenzel's squad, but individual team members cannot be expected to pull off

this feel time and time again. The squad appreciate the need for greater fitness. Team captain Horst Spengler, a 27-year-old with 85 caps to his credit, has this to say:

his credit, has this to say:

"We are soing to put in that extra
training come what may, but it will
mean training corne what may, but it will
mean training corne what may but it
mean training to the control of the
may prove the locers. If we pull out all
the atops now we may lack the power to

maintain the pace in leasing fixtures."

This is not a problem the leading East Bloc handball-playing condities face thampionships were shelved early on in the season — in September

But Horst Spengler reckons the sixteen members of the national aquad are sensible enough to strike a balance. If they fail to do so their clubs are going to start complaining, of course.

squad have agreed to put in daily train-ing sessions after the games against Po-land, leaving out only Christmas Eve end New Year's Eve, with a view to

being top fit when they report for the finel team training session.

themselves, as it were, handball official Helnz Jacobsen from Kiel has made

sura that fens from this country will be

Ha invested more than 5,000 dautsch-marks in tickets for the world

"I am gled I ran the risk," Jacobsen

' (file Well, 29 November 1927)

now sold out."

there to lend the team vocal support. .

While the team plan to look after

At all events the extra training ses-sions ordered by chief coach Vlado Stenzel will also serve as preparation for the international fixtures against Olympic bronze medallists Poland in the eek before Christmas. Horst Spengler claims that he and the

retiring just yet. He has played billiards for eighteen years now, embarking on what was later to prove his career for the unlikeliest of

As a sixteen-year-old in Neukölin, a ... up billiards instead.a.

